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FROM THE UTAH ARMY.

Movements in the Utah Expedition—Reports of Mormon Preparations, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP SCOTT, NEAR FORT BRIDGER, UTAH TERRITORY, Friday, March 5, 1858.

Spring has opened with us most promisingly, and we are now lolling about in the sunshine, enjoying the awakening of all nature from its Wintry sleep. Since my last communication the weather has grown milder, and at present there is no snow to be seen except on the mountain sides; these alone stand out in bold relief in their white mantles, spotted here and there with dark groves of cedar or pine. With the coming Spring we are pleased with the prospect which seems to be promised us of action, of rest from our fatigue of long inactivity.

The 22d day of February was celebrated in our Camp with great zest. The day was beautiful, and taking advantage of it, the troops were all turned out on parade in full uniform during the afternoon, and were drilled by regiments in the battalion drill. It was a magnificent sight, which one rarely sees in this country, to see so large a body of well-disciplined troops manœuvring at once, and the rapidity of their movements, and the precision with which they were executed, carried the conviction to every breast who saw or partook of the exercises of the day, that with them there was no such word as defeat, but that conquer or die was their watchword. In the evening the 5th and 10th Regiments interchanged compliments and kind sentiments by serenades from their respective bands, after having serenaded the Governor, Chief-Justice and other civil officers in Eckelsville.

On the 25th of February a most important discovery of a large quantity of powder was made at Fort Bridger. It seems that Messrs. RUSSELL and WADDLE, the Government freight contractors, had engaged last Spring to bring out several thousand pounds of freight for Mr. HOOPER, a Mormon merchant at Salt Lake City, who was indebted to them, in order to secure the payment of the debt. This freight was sent with the Government trains, but its delivery was of course forbidden by Col. ALEXANDER as soon as he was informed of the fact, when he overtook the trains last Fall; it was accordingly brought here with the other Government freight. The boxes were such as are ordinarily sent to this country with merchandise, and were marked dry goods, hardware, crockery, &c., as usual. Upon examination, however, it was found that every box contained, hidden among and surrounded with dry goods and other articles, one or more kegs of powder, the whole amounting to eight thousand pounds. This powder was put up in this manner for the Mormons by some mercantile firm in St. Louis, and it should be ascertained who they are, in order to let the public know the traitors who are aiding in this rebellion.

On the evening of the 22d February Sergeant WM. BURNANS, one of the Provost Guard, was assaulted at a gambling-den near the camp, and was struck a violent blow upon the head, which resulted in an inflammation of the brain, seriously endangering his life. J. MCDONALD, JOHN STONE and JAMES GREGORY, were arrested upon the charge of having committed the assault, and on Monday last, the 1st inst., were tried before DAVID A. BURR, Esq., Justice of the Peace for this County. Upon examination, STONE was acquitted, but MCDONALD was convicted of having taken part in the affray, and was fined in the sum of one hundred dollars. GREGORY was bound over to appear on the 18th inst. for further examination.

These gambling-houses have been a source of great annoyance to the camp during the Winter, and every measure has been taken to get rid of them by both the civil and military authorities, and the result is that the majority of them are now closed.

On the 24th of February two herders belonging to Lieut. HIGHTS' camp of Dragoons, on Smith's Fork, found the body of a man hanging by the neck from a tree near a small stream, which empties into Smith's Fork. As soon as Col. JOHNSTON received information of the fact, he sent for the body, which, in the meantime, had been interred by the Dragoons, and and had it brought to this camp, and on the 2d inst. an inquest was held over it. From the evidence which was obtained it seems that the body was found hanging by a long rope, which was tied loosely around the neck with a hard knot. One knee rested on the ground, under which was placed a piece of the lining of the coat on the body; the other knee, thrown slightly back, was raised about an inch from the ground. The face of the corpse was almost entirely eaten away by the crows, nothing being left but the forehead and a portion of the upper lip, and its appearance indicated that it must have been there some eight or ten weeks at least, although, as it had been frozen, it could not be ascertained with any degree of precision.

The identity of the body with that of a private named CLARKE, who deserted from the 10th Infantry on Ham's Fork, was very nearly established, the color of the hair and beard and the size of the body corresponding with that of CLARKE, and the pantaloons and shoes were of the same kind as those worn by CLARKE at the time he started. The majority of the Jury returned a verdict: "That the body found was that of —— CLARKE, a private in I Company, 10th Infantry, who deserted from his Regiment on Ham's Fork, on the 9th day of October, 1857, and that he came to his death by hanging by the neck until life was extinct." The Coroner agreed with the verdict of the Jury, adding further that he came to his death by the hands of persons unknown. The probability is, that the deserter (who had stolen a mule on starting) was endeavoring to make his way to Fort Supply (a Mormon village) when he was met by a party of Mormons, who, taking him to be spy, hung him. The spot where he was found is about 30 miles from Ham's Fork and about 16 miles from here.

On the 28th inst. we received news from Dr. HURT, our Indian Agent, who started some seven weeks ago to visit the tribes of Ute Indians, south from here on Green River and its tributaries, by an Indian who brought in some forty dragoon horses, found by the Doctor in the Valley of Uintah. These are a portion of the horses which were stampeded from the Government herd on Henry's Fork in the month of January.

On Monday, the 1st inst., the United States District Court met in Eckelsville, pursuant to adjournment on the 1st Monday of February last. There were no cases for trial, but a great many of our soldiers availed themselves of the opportunity to become naturalized. The Court adjourned until the 1st Monday in April, when it will probably adjourn *sine die*. I am reliably informed that our Mormon prisoners will not be put upon trial until we reach Salt Lake City.

On the 2d and 3d instants, large parties of Mormons were seen on the hills in the immediate vicinity of Major SIBBLEY's camp of dragoons, some eight miles below on this creek. A company of the Tenth Infantry in command of Lieut. DUDLEY has been sent to reinforce Major SIBBLEY and assist in protecting the animals of which he has charge; Lieutenant HIGHTS, with his company of dragoons has also joined Major S. Several scouting parties have since been sent out, but have as yet failed to discover the Mormon camp.

On the night of the 2d inst., EDGAR BROWN, a man who had crossed the Plains in the employ of Messrs. GILBERT and GERRISH, suttlers, in the capacity of a herdsman, and who on his arrival here in company with others, had started for California, returned here from Salt Lake City. He made an affidavit before his Honor Chief Justice ECKELS, giving the particulars of the news which he brought us, which was of decided importance. He stated that he is a native and resident of Madison County, Missouri; that he came to this Territory as a herdsman, and arrived at Camp Scott, the latter part of November last; that he left camp in company with JOHN HOUCK, CHARLES JONES and HENRY MAY for the State of California on the 1st day of December, and that on the next day they came up with a body of 100 armed Mormons under the command of ——, and hired them to haul their provisions and baggage to Salt Lake City, having no baggage wagon of their own; and that they arrived at the city on the 6th day of December, 1857. They went from Salt Lake City to Provo Valley, when, on account of the warlike disposition of the Indians and the snows of the Northern route, they deemed it imprudent to proceed further; they remained at large until the 12th day of February, 1858, when deponent, in company with WILLIAM FABINS, CHARLES MILES and FRANKLIN MCNEALY, left Provo in the night and came to Salt Lake City on the evening of the next day, where they stayed all night. They left next morning for Camp Scott, *alias* Fort Bridger, and came as far as Yellow Creek, thirty-nine miles from Fort Bridger, where they met with four armed men, who were stationed at Yellow Creek, by whom they were taken back twenty-seven miles, through Echo Cañon, to a station in the Cañon three or four miles from its southern end, where six men were stationed. Being very much injured by the snows on the mountains, the Mormons stopped at this place until we would recruit enough to be able to travel on to the City. On the third night after reaching the last-mentioned station this deponent escaped from his guard, and from there came to this place on foot, where he arrived on Tuesday night, the 2d day of March, 1858.

He saw but few persons who expressed any sympathy with the United States, and even these dare not make such sentiments known. There was a very general concurrence among the Mormons in the rebellion advised by their Church leaders. Three hundred armed men were to start on the 1st of this month, under Captains LOT SMITH, PORTER ROCKWELL and WILLIAM A. HICKMAN, for the vicinity of Camp Scott, to stampede and take back whatever stock was left, and then pass on the road towards Fort Laramie, to cut off the mails and destroy any supplies that might be on the road. One thousand men as a regular force were to proceed about the same time, either for Echo Cañon or for this camp—deponent did not particularly understand which. The Legislature adjourned a short time before he left. He was informed that the Mormons had taken the farming utensils from the Indian farm made by Dr. HURT, and were also taking the grain. This was making the Utah Indians discontented. They love and esteem Dr. HURT very highly and propose to go and see the Doctor as soon as the SNOWS will permit. Two men—American teamsters—passed on for California before the party of deponent, and their dead bodies were found by two others who passed on a few days after, near Fillmore City. The bodies were stripped of all their clothing, and these men afterwards saw a Mormon with a comforter and a pair of boots which they recognized as belonging to one of the murdered men. Finding it unsafe to proceed, they returned back to Springville, and gave to this deponent the foregoing account of the murder of these teamsters, who were by birth Irishmen. A Californian who had reached Springville disappeared mysteriously, and his body is reported to have been found (murdered.) Four other men were killed below Fillmore, but he did not learn the particulars, and he knows of the fact only by information derived from others. The Mormons declared it to be their intention to resist the troops while they can, and when overcome, to burn and destroy everything and flee to the White Mountains, which lay on the West side of the Great Desert. They propose to poison the springs on the Southern route from California, if troops come that way. The Mormon people informed the deponent that they had Mormons with the Cheyenne Indians, and that these white men had occasioned the troubles between the Indians and the United States.

He saw some of RADFORD's and CABOT's and some of GILBERT's and GERRISH's work-cattle in the Valley of Salt Lake, and knew them by the brands. All the cattle taken from the army and suttlers are in Cache Valley, and the Mormon stock are on an Island in Salt Lake. Their stock is in good condition. YATES, of Green River, deponent was informed, was murdered by a man by the name of CONOVER, and a horse which deponent saw in the possession of CONOVER was said to be the property of YATES. This man, YATES, was the partner of ELI MIETT in a store on Green River. He did not learn the name of the person who was to command the troops about to start from Salt Lake City.

In a few days all of the Government stock, numbering some 2,500 head, are to be brought over from Henry's Fork, where they have been wintered to the neighborhood of Fort Supply, on Smith's Fork. Six hundred of the above number of animals are beef cattle. If the weather does not become too warm, and if our supplies hold out, it is generally understood that we will not move from here before early in the month of April.

Dr. JACOB FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for this Territory, has sent for the Shosonee tribe of Indians, who have wintered in the Wind River Mountains, for the purpose of holding a "talk" with them, and they are already commencing to arrive. These Indians may be very useful to us next Summer. In a conversation with BROWN, whose statement is given above, I learn the following additional particulars, namely, that the Mormons are making active preparations to sow and cultivate the usual crops, and intend to endeavor to maintain their position until these growing crops can be gathered. That he believes that a large number of the Mormons will never leave, but are only awaiting an opportunity to join the United States troops. And that the force of one thousand men on their way out to this camp, are chiefly well mounted on well-trained animals. We have not, as yet, received any mail, since that which arrived the 1st of last month, and we fear that it has been captured by the Mormons. A mail left here for the States on the 1st inst.

Mr. Frederick Loba and the Mormons—Highly Interesting Details.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 13, 1858.

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

There having been of late certain accounts of the Mormons in the public prints, and I, knowing that the statements purporting to be from Mr. LOBA are not strictly correct, think a few items that have come under my personal observation would not be out of place.

In the first place, Mr. LOBA is not (as has been represented by some eastern papers) an emissary from BRIGHAM YOUNG, but a very "disgusted," satisfied, and genuine apostate from BRIGHAM'S fraternity. His position, from my own knowledge, when in Europe, was about the same as he has represented; but now, he is in a crusade against the sect, of which he but a short time since was a zealous advocate, pursues it at the expense of all honor, and in short, has painted facts until no one can believe his story, and all have justly set it down as a bug-bear.

The first and most interesting item is, that "*two hundred persons were all that survived their trip across the plains, out of our entire emigration of twenty-five hundred.*" The facts are bad enough. There were six hand-cart companies left Florence, N. T., for Salt Lake in the Summer and Fall of 1856. The first two arrived at their destination in pretty good condition, much fatigued and worn down by their long and arduous march; but the deaths were only about the usual average of emigrant wagon trains. The third and fourth companies arrived on the 9th of November. I was in the city of Salt Lake and saw the trains arrive. Deaths had been numerous, and the survivors were in a wretched state—sick, helpless, destitute of clothing, and in some cases frozen. The fifth and sixth companies did not get in till Dec. 1, only from one-third to a half of which lived through, and on their arrival were in such suffering that many died soon after they arrived. I believe if they had had one hundred miles further to travel, they would all have died. The last four companies had assistance sent them from the city, which met them two or three hundred miles on the road, and so saved many, if not all the survivors. The summary is as follows: Out of an emigration of from 1 700 to 2,000 about 500 in all died on the plains or immediately after their arrival in the settlements.

Mr. LOBA's account of his leaving the city of the Saints, on April 1, 1857, is correct, although it looks very improbable. It was a sure way of escaping the "Danites," certainly, but I nevertheless believe, if he had had sufficient courage to have left in one of the wagon companies, all would have been right with him. I am personally acquainted with several who had gone as far into Mormonism as Mr. and Mrs. LOBA, and yet left with as little or less trouble than the part of Mr. LOBA's family that remained in the city. If he had staid with his folks, their cattle would not have been stolen. The bishop of LOBA'S ward, ALEXANDER MCRAE, ordered them to be taken just before LOBA ran away, without consulting him. BRIGHAM YOUNG publicly declared that LOBA was welcome to leave whenever he wanted, and said further that he knew when and how LOBA left, and forbade any one molesting him. This was on April 7. Although this communication may have the air of sympathy with the Mormons, I particularly wish my readers to understand that I write neither for nor against them—my only object being to correct a few errors that I thought might have been imbibed by the unwary reader of Mr. LOBA'S statements, as well as give a few instances that have come under my own observation.

That the leaders of the Mormons are very corrupt and tyrannical, I have no doubt; although BRIGHAM and a few others, are noted by some official visitors as acting like perfect gentlemen. For instance, the reception of Capt. VAN VLIET, United States Army, was just such as any official character at that time would have received.

It is also reported that the Mormons have no effective means of resistance. This is an important point, and requires investigation. From personal observation, I think the following is a pretty good estimate of their strength: Great Salt Lake City contains from 12,000 to 15,000 inhabitants; Provo, 6,000 to 7,000; Ogden 3,500; Manti, Nephi, Cedar, Farrington, Grantsville, and Fillmore, will average about 2,000 inhabitants each; besides which, there are some twenty minor settlements, and numbers of isolated farms. I think that the total population of the Territory, including the Carson Valley and San Bernardino Mormons, all of which are now ordered to Salt Lake, would reach near 75,000 to 80,000. Out of this population, I believe it possible to raise twelve or fifteen thousand tolerable militia, who, though not so well equipped as the United States army, are nevertheless, as a rule, pretty good shots, and generally at home and expert in mountaineering. For firearms the Salt Lakers are more generally supplied than any other people I know of, not by any means that they have a supply to carry on a war, but gunsmiths are numerous in the different settlements, some of them being first-class Birmingham mechanics, and I reckon them quite capable of making a screw for Mr. LOBA's pistol, if not of making a passable revolver. Pistols something like COLT's, but with an inferior appearance, were being made at the public works, at Salt Lake City, last Summer, and I understend the manufacture of them has been pushed briskly. The militia of Salt Lake City is about 3,000, one-third of which is mounted and well armed, and the remainder but poorly armed, with the exception of one or two rifle companies. Of the population of the Territory, about 30 per cent. are Americans, 50 per cent. British, and 20 per cent. Continental Europeans.

It must be remembered that the Mormons have a thorough knowledge of the mountain passes and roads, throughout the whole Wahsatch Range. According to my own observation, the easiest and safest way to get at the Mormon settlements is by Sublett's Cut-Off and Malad and Bear River valleys, entering Salt Lake valley at the northern extremity. On this road there are no Cañons; and Bear River, except at very high water, has good fording places. The distance is about one hundred and fifty miles further to Salt Lake City, but the improved roads reduce this to fifty miles, or about one day's drive with mules.

BRIGHAM never tells one of the "*angels*" to commit a depredation straight forward; but a wink, a nod, or a "you know, Porter," or whoever it may be, will settle the matter as easily as a sermon on the subject. LORENZO D. YOUNG, BRIGHAM'S brother, is a finished scamp. He scarcely ever pays his hired men. To collect a debt from him is about impossible. One of his noble actions is too rich to omit. A man in his employ, and to whom he owed money for labor, had a chance to buy a spade, that was worth three dollars, for one dollar in cash. He went to LORENZO to get a dollar, who, of course, wanted to know what he wanted with it. The poor fellow told, and brother LORENZO then said he could not get it unless he would pay three dollars for it in labor. Such transactions are of daily occurrence in all the Young families. In short, the initiated avoid trading with them. DANIEL WELLS,' BRIGHAM'S Second Councilor, and Superintendent of the Public Works, very often keeps the wives and children of the operatives, (who get nothing for their labor but a bare subsistence,) waiting for their hard-earned, miserable daily pittance, from 9 o'clock in the morning until the tithing-office closes, and then tells them they should have been there earlier. HEBER C KIMBALL, as Mr. HYDE in his excellent work on Mormonism has said, is the grossest, most ignorant, most tyrannical, and most licentious of all the Mormon leaders. His discourses in the Tabernacle are not fit for decently inclined men to hear, much less females. He curses, swears, and is generally quite forward in such Mormon customs as are "more honored in the breach than in the observance." He is in an eternal war with his nineteen or twenty wives, and on Sundays publicly denounces them from the stand. EZRA T. BENSON and LORENZO SNOW are of the LORENZO YOUNG stamp, shrewd traders and consummate rogues. LORENZO SNOW conceived the magnificent idea of establishing a "Scientific Institute and Library." A fine building was put up on credit; the library was furnished in the same manner. As soon as all was in running order, Brother SNOW moved into the house, and has since claimed it, and all that was contributed towards the glorious project.

The principal object these leaders seem to have is the entire estrangement of the Mormon from the United States Government. They are continually painting their old Missouri and Illinois grievances in fresh and vivid colors, and telling the people that the present expedition is sent out to circumvent their liberties, and uproot their religion by force of arms. With this view of matters the Mormons will, no doubt, be rather obstinate. As a general thing the European Mormons have little or no know knowledge of the United States Government and people. There are some tolerably well informed men amongst them, but the majority are but indifferently educated, and numbers can neither read nor write, which is the case with HEBER C. KIMBALL.

The existing government of Utah is a theocracy, and is conducted as follows: Salt Lake City is divided into twenty wards, each ward has a bishop and two counciors, who report to the presiding bishop of the church. A ward consists of some twelve to twenty blocks, and over each block are two teachers or spies, whose business it is to report everything they can pry out, at a weekly council meeting. In one of these meetings it was reported that a family of Gentiles were living in the Eleventh ward. The next morning their house was pulled down by the bishop's instructions, and the poor Gentiles had to camp in snow three feet deep, or risk a repitition of this treatment. This is a fact. I heard the case brought up in the meeting. The judgment was passed by Bishop L. W. HARDY's first councilor. The next morning I saw the house pulled down. This is only one case out of some dozen familiar cases that occurred in the Winter of 1856, and 1857. Each ward in every city has it's school-house, or rather meeting-house—for the authorities, who, with the exception of ill-conducted Sunday-schools, never allow schools to be held, but when the snow is too deep for the children to get there; anyhow it was managed so in 1856 and 1857.

In every settlement of any size there is a theatre. The one in Salt Lake City is the best. The stock company, who are all amateurs, are generally better up in their parts than in many places of greater pretensions. The great defect is their want of stars. Theatres in Utah are conducted on an improved and entirely novel principle. The actors find their own dresses, &c., and get nothing whatever in the shape of pay. The best actor, the one that "does" *Virginius*, *Othello*, &c., a star of questionable brilliancy, gets one benefit during the season. With this exception, the gross receipts of the house go to the church (BRIGHAM'S) coffers, and the actors take it as a high privilege to be allowed to play.

The population is generally supported by agriculture. There being no rains of consequence, the land has to be irrigated by the mountain streams, which, in the Spring, afford a copious supply of water. There are many good mechanics, but, as a general rule, they do not find any suitable employment, or, if they do, find it extremely difficult to get the pay. There is no specie in circulation, and the only money is the Territorial and city scrip. The former goes at par, and the latter at a depreciation of 40 per cent. There are some factories for the manufacture of woolen cloth, a similar article to Kentucky jeans.

A large sugar factory is at Cañon Creek, Ward, four miles from Salt Lake City. Its total cost has amounted to nearly a half a million of dollars. The machinery was made in England, after the pattern of the French machinery for making sugar from beets. It was bought up with moneys raised out of the "saints" in different places, as well as large sums from persons designated stockholders. A certain Mr. J. W. COWARD, a Liverpool merchant became a victim of this swindle to the extent of $30,000. After the machinery had arrived at Salt Lake, Elder JOHN TAYLOR, Mr. COWARD and others were notified that it belonged to the church.—Since then, several men, a French sugar maker, and Mr. LOBA amongst the rest, have tried to make sugar, but the saleratus in the beets would not allow it to crystallize, so that up to this time they have been able to make nothing but a miserable article of molasses. Mr. LOBA, in 1856, introduced the raising of hemp and French rape oil-plants. They both thrived very well, the oil-plants yielding more than the average of those growing in France, but no attempt to cultivate them has since been made. There are several small distilleries in Utah. The article produced is generally from all bad vegetables, and it is wretched trash, but sells readily at six and eight dollars per gallon. It is the only thing besides cash, cattle and butter that will purchase groceries and dry goods.

The mountain benches are well adapted to grazing stock, consequently cattle are plenty, but the prices rule high, except for cash, in which case they are as cheap as in Missouri. But few hogs are raised, and sheep are only raised for wool. The wild mountain sheep are coarser than the common. The flesh is a medium between beef and mutton. In the Winter the country abounds in hares and rabbits, which, with an occasional grizzly bear, help out the poorer families. Fish are plentiful in the Weber and Jordan Rivers and Utah Lake, as well as in several of the smaller rivers and streams.

Groceries are out of the reach of all the classes; tea, $2 per pound; coffee, 40 cents; candles, 50 cents; dried fruit, 50 cents, and so on with every article, and only cash, or cattle, will buy them. The grist-mills are driven by water-power, and owned by the authorities, who grind for one-tenth. The church also takes one-tenth of what a man makes, or one-tenth of his time. Add to the heavy property-tax, even if the person's property be not worth fifty dollars—a watch, a gun, a stove, a cow, a hog—all taxed separately; and, when all these demands are paid, as well as the *free-offerings* they are *obliged* to make, there is but a small margin for a man to support one wife and a family.

As for polygamy, Mr. LOBA has given you a picture of OSSON PRATT's family. This description holds pretty good with plenty of others. So rife is vice and degradation among them, that young girls of twelve or thirteen years of age are frequently solicited for wives, and marry.

BRIGHAM has the best conducted harem in the place. His wives have all their separate duties assigned them. One is a teacher of all the children, others do the house work, others work at weaving in his factory, while the original Mrs. BRIGHAM superintends the destinies of the mansion. BRIGHAM has wives and female appendages of his family, in other parts of the city, all of whom get an occasional visit from their lord and master.

Fuel is very scarce at the present time, and every year getting worse. The cañons or mountain gorges are fast getting cleared out. Quite poor wood sells readily at $10 per cord. There is a plentiful supply of wrought iron on the hundreds of wagons in the vacant squares of the City. The larger class would average 300 pounds of tire to each wagon, which would be sufficient for all present requirements. Of cast-iron there is none. I have seen some pigs of lead, said to be made in the southern part of the Territory. It is a poor article, and there is but little of it. Coal has been found in San Pete and Iron Counties. It is a poor article, and scarce. Springs are numerous, at all temperatures, from ice cold to boiling hot. There is a very large boiling spring, one mile north of the city, which supplies a range of bath-houses.

The principal buildings of Salt Lake City are, first, and most magnificent, the Governor-President's mansion and lion house, quite a grand idea for a large family; next, the "Tabernacle for the people," a long, low adobe building, quite neatly fixed inside, capable of seating 4,000 or 5,000 persons. This place is crowded every Sunday. In Summer, when the people turn out more generally, the meetings are held in the Bowery, an adjoining space, roofed over and supplied with seats. This will accommodate an indefinite number. The great temple is being built on the same block. At the northwest corner of the block stands the Endowment House, where the faithful receive, "*their washings and anointings, and get endowed from on high,*" until the temple is finished. These buildings, with the public works at the northwest corner, fill the temple block, which, like all others in the city, is twice as large as a St. Louis block. In the west part of the city is a plebeian-looking Court-house. The Councilhouse, the oldest public building, is opposite the temple. There are several large stores and importers in the place, but Messrs. LIVINGSTON, KINKHAD & Co., and GILBERT & GERRISH, do the lion's share of the trade, notwithstanding they are Gentiles, and the Saints are always cautioned against patronizing them.

I have written the foregoing principally to give the public the opinion of one who has seen, lived amongst and traded with the Mormons. As for the statistical items, of course they are only conjectures; but if they are not exactly correct, I know they are much nearer right than Mr. LOBA's account.

ONE WHO HAS SEEN THE ELEPHANT.

Illinois Politics.

The Democratic (Administration) State Committee of Illinois have issued an address upon the position and prospects of the party. They rehearse the history of the Kansas agitation, and insist that fidelity to the principle of Popular Sovereignty requires them to sustain the Lecompton Constitution. They insist that Senator DOUGLAS and his confederates cannot claim, hereafter, to belong to the party, as they are still warring upon the Administration, notwithstanding the settlement of the question, when they well know that such warfare can only be made for revenge and the destruction of the party. They say it cannot be disguised that fealty to Senator DOUGLAS is treason to the Democracy, and they are compelled to choose between their long-cherished principles and his personal success. Of course they go with the party. At the previous Convention of the Administration Party only thirty Counties were represented. At the coming session, on the 2d of June, efforts will be made to secure a full representation of the State.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Oregon Bill in the Senate.

The Late British Outrage---The News from Utah.

Election of Door-keeper of the House—The New-York Nominations—Willett's Point and Fort Snelling.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 18.

At the election of Door-keeper to-day, about all the Douglas Democrats having voted for WRIGHT, the Democratic nominee, this is taken as a confirmation of the idea that they are all going back to the Administration Democracy. HASKIN'S candidate, QUEENSDALE, was only withrawn this morning, the Opposition failing to unite on him. and HASKIN getting assurance that he should be provided for.

The Post-Office Committee met this morning, but did not adopt ENGLISH'S resolution relative to the Ocean Mail service.

Whether the Utah news is true or false, it is believed to be the intention of the Government not to relax the War measures wholly, but to make Salt Lake a depot and military centre for operations in the West.

HARRIS will concur in the report in favor of the admission of the Minnesota members on Thursday. A minority report will be submitted.

The nominations of SCHELL, HART and SANDERS still hang fire in the Senate.

The Willett's Point Committee do not expect to report before next week. The opposition to Collector SCHELL think that if action on his case is delayed till after the report he will be defeated. Doubtful.

The *Colorado* has no special instructions relative to the British outrages. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 18.

Neither our Government nor Lord NAPIER has accurate information concerning the recent visitations of American vessels by British cruisers. It is supposed the latter have exceeded their instructions or that the published accounts have been very much exaggerated. If the transactions are as alleged, it is not believed that they will be justified by Great Britian. Our Government has addressed a letter to Lord NAPIER, and will by the next steamer forward instructions to Mr. DALLAS on the subject. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, who have the matter under consideration, will further all the measures necessary to prevent the repetition of such outrages.

The President will shortly send to Congress the few documents in possession of the Government, but not with, as reported, a recommendatory message, as the facts are not sufficiently authentic to justify such a communication.

The Government has not yet received any confirmation of the late Utah intelligence. There seems little, if any, doubt that Governor CUMMING and the other Federal officers have gone to Salt Lake, judging from the circumstances. Colonel KANE, a few days previously, had reached Fort Scott after an interview, probably, with BRIGHAM YOUNG. Colonel KANE had no written instructions, but a letter from the President, in which he expressed his confidence in the discretion and ability of that gentleman, and recommended him to the friendly consideration of those to whom the letter might be shown, or something to this effect. It is supposed, for the Government has heard nothing from Colonel KANE, that he had such conversation with BRIGHAM YOUNG as induced the latter to invite Governor CUMMING to Salt Lake with a view to a conference.

Government intends keeping a large military force in Salt Lake Valley, and will make Salt Lake City as a depôt of stores, equipments, &c. Even if the late Utah intelligence prove true, the supply-trains will be pushed on, and communication established and maintained between Fort Leavenworth and Salt Lake.

The report of the Fort Snelling Investigating Committee will be the special order in the House to-morrow.

The House Committee on Elections have decided, by one majority, in favor of the admission of the Minnesota members, and will so report on Thursday.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 18.

Mr. SEWARD's resolution of inquiry into the outrages on American vessels by British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico, which was postponed yesterday, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved that the Oregon bill be taken up, upon which motion the Yeas and Nays were called for.

The vote being 28 against 28—the chair (Mr. BRECKINRIDGE) voted affirmatively, consequently the bill was before the Senate.

The pending motion was Mr. TRUMBULL'S, that the consideration be postponed till December next.

Mr. FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, spoke in favor of the postponement, in order that an enabling act may be passed, and a census taken.

Mr. GWIN, of California, warmly urged their immediate admission, and referred to the poll-books to show that Oregon has ample population, and is able to maintain a State Government. Referring to the clause in the Constitution, prohibiting Chinamen from voting, Mr. GWIN defended it on the ground that the Chinese are a pestiferous, degraded, slavish race, and that many of them are the slaves of masters in China. They take away the gold, while contributing nothing to the industry of the country. In California, their evidence is not received in the Courts of law. They are not citizens of the United States, and Oregon has done rightly in rejecting both Chinese and negroes.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Illinois, replied that every step in the formation of her Constitution, and application for admission, was legally submitted and ratified by a majority of the people of Oregon. Why then should she not be admitted? Simply because she has not the requisite population? He believed that Oregon had more population than Kansas. He might not think she had more than 93,000 population now, but he did not believe she would have it in December. It would be better, therefore, to test the admission by a direct vote, for the motion to postpone to December is merely equivalent to keeping her out. He was opposed to drawing distinctions between these two inchoate States of Oregon and Kansas, opposed to saying that one has a right to come in without sufficient population and an enabling act, and that the other shall not. Oregon has fulfilled every requirement specified in the President's Message. She is prepared to come in, and has submitted every step of that preparation fairly to the people, and has avoided every one of the informalities which were urged as an insuperable object to the admission of Kansas. Put those two inchoate States on an equality, and he (DOUGLAS) was ready for the general rule which he has struggled for for years, that in future all new States must have the requisite population and to force that rule strictly in all coming time. It is unjust to the people of Oregon to keep them in suspense, unaware of their condition, whether they are to be admitted or not. With reference to the other subjects introduced into the debate, he cared nothing. The sovereignty of a State has a right to exclude Chinamen if disposed to exclude them, and so with free negroes, and so with slavery. The State has a right to admit or exclude them, and Mr. DOUGLAS denied the right of Congress to decide on that question of policy. When a State comes for admission, she has a right to come with any Constitution that does not violate the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. HALE said a few words respecting treaty obligations with the Chinese.

Mr. TRUMBULL argued that Kansas being admitted to pacify the nation, which was on the verge of a civil war, there was no reason why the rule should be relaxed in favor of Oregon.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied, if admission on easy terms was held out as the reward of rebellion, Oregon could resort to that as well as another—but the Oregonese were a law-abiding people, and for that very reason, if for no other, should have the restrictions relaxed. The important interests of the Pacific slope required more Representatives in Congress.

Mr. SEWARD protested against making the admission of Oregon dependent upon the analogy between it and another State. He was determined on voting for its present admission, apart from the question of its being a Free State, by the fact that geographically and politically Oregon is indispensable to the completion and rounding off of this republic. It is just as indispensable to the completion of the Union as New-York or Louisiana. We have struggled too long to get it, and have cherished it too much to permit it to pass under the influence of Great Britain or Russia. Every man knows that it is to be admitted—now or some time hence. What is to prevent it now? Senators say she has not one hundred thousand population. Well, what of that? The motion to postpone till December next implies that she will then have the requisite population. Is the delay till then to risk the embarrassing circumstances, and probably a postponement for another year from the multiplicity of business during the short session? Oregon is ready for admission. She has fulfilled all the requirements, and a further delay appears to be trifling with her people, besides being calculated to convey distrust to the public mind. Mr. SEWARD favored the admission of territories into the community of States as soon as they were fitted for it, and said that the sooner they become States the more healthful and vigorous they will be.

Mr. KING, of New-York, would vote for the bill, although, perhaps, the population was not sufficient. Referring to the Oregon Constitution, he said the disabilities imposed on free blacks was too stringent, but he himself was against too many free blacks in a State. It was for the benefit of both races that the black and white races should live separate. Mr. KING read a letter from a colored man on the subject of the establishment of a colored colony in the South or Central America. He agreed in this view, and he considered that a black colony in Central America, receiving aid and protection from this Government, would meet the interests of both races. The blacks have a prejudice against Liberia. He had learned that the colored population had been considering the conditions which made it difficult for them to act in the matter. He would not suggest any means by which their movement might be carried out. It was for the States interested to take steps in the matter, and he would give what support he could to any proposition having a practical form. Missouri, perhaps, was the locality in which it could be best considered, as a sentiment existed there towards emancipation.

Mr. GREEN knew that the feeling of emancipation did not exist in Missouri, except to a most limited extent, among a few individuals. He knew the object of this movement of the Senator from New-York, and desired to meet it on the threshhold. It was intended to stir up and fan the flames of discord—to send, not peace, but a sword. The sentiment of Missouri was in favor of peace, but not of emancipation. Slave labor is profitable therein, and the number of slaves has increased.

Some further remarks were made, after which the postponement till December was lost, by a vote of 38 against 16. The bill was then reported without amendment, except unimportant verbal ones, and finally passed by a vote of 35 against 17. The following were the dissentients:

Messrs. Bell, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Hale, Hamlin, Hammond, Henderson, Hunter, Iverson, Kennedy, Mason, Trumbull, Wade.

ABSENTEES—Messrs. Bates, Clark, Fitch, Mallory, Pearce, Reid, Rice, Sumner, Thompson, (Ky.,) Thomson, (N. J., Wilson.

On motion of Mr. DOUGLAS, the bill to run the boundary between the territory of the United States and the State of Texas was taken up.

A brief debate ensued on the Committee of Territories' amendment, by which it is provided that the duty be limited to marking the boundary without scientific researches.

Mr. DAVIS recommended a Scientific Commission, without committing himself that their report be printed.

Finally the bill, retaining the amendment, was passed.

Mr. GWIN introduced a resolution for adjusting the difficulties with the Republics of New-Granada, Nicaragua and Mexico. Mr. GWIN said he had in the resolution adhered to the language of Mr. MASON'S recent resolution respecting Paraguay. These Republics had trifled with us. They have not respected the treaties made by their ministers, and have insulted our Government to such an extent that the country is becoming a by-word. No wonder that the Gulf swarms with British cruisers, while we have only the *Fulton*, an old ferry-boat, in those waters.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 18.

The House proceeded to the election of a Door-keeper, and JOSEPH L. WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, the Democratic nominee, was chosen. He received 117 votes. The Republicans voted for ARTHUR W. FLETCHER, who received 77 votes. Twenty-two votes, including those of the Americans, were cast for other persons.

The House then passed the Senate bills for the prevention and punishment of frauds in land titles in California, and for the collection and safe-keeping of the public archives in that State.

On motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, the House went into Committee on the Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. JONES explained that it provides for a Coast Survey, Light-House establishment, and other miscellaneous items. The Committee on Ways and Means had reduced the estimates $239 000 to the lowest possible amount for the successful prosecution of those objects. The aggregate amount in the bill was $3 819,000.

Among the amendments adopted was one offered by Mr. CLAWSON, (of New-Jersey,) making an appropriation for the purchase of Holmes' boats for life-saving purposes on the New-Jersey coast, and another by GEORGE TAYLOR, (of New-York,) for light boats in Long Island Sound. Over $10,000 is applied to these purposes.

A long debate followed on some amendments, which were finally rejected, making appropriations for custom houses and marine hospitals.

After an ineffectual attempt to take a recess till evening, the House adjourned.

British Outrages—Right of Search—General Cass, Lord Napier and Mr. Webster on the Right of Search—Our True Course—Defeat of Northern Private Bills on Objection-Day.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 18, 1858.

The recent outrageous attacks upon American vessels by British cruisers are without explanation in facts, or causes known to this Government. General CASS has, no doubt, as reported, addressed to Lord NAPIER suitable representations on the audacious conduct of his countrymen towards our vessels on the coast of Cuba. The answer of the Minister probably was that the subject was not embraced in his instructions, or that he had no information concerning it, and that he was not authorized to interfere—but would transmit the communications of Gen. CASS to his Government.

I draw this inference from the fact that, some time since, Lord and Lady NAPIER accepted the invitation of the Hon. WM. C. RIVES to visit his residence at Summer Hill, in Virginia

causes of his delay at Lucknow, we know nothing as yet.

Colonel MILMAN, commanding the wing of the 37th quartered in the station of Azimghur, marched out to meet the enemy on his approach, with his own men, the 4th Madras Cavalry, and, apparently, two guns. Twenty miles from Azimghur he came upon the advanced guard of the enemy, attacked and routed it; but, being shortly afterwards assailed himself in overwhelming strength, he was forced to make a precipitate retreat, in the course of which he lost his camp and baggage. He reached his entrenchments in safety, however, and there, it is hoped and believed, would be able to maintain himself till reinforced from Allahabad. We have no information of the amount of loss sustained by Colonel MILMAN'S force in this untoward affair. Probably his information was defective, and led him to underrate the numbers of his assailants. His opponent is no other than KOOER SINGH, whose name has of late been seldom heard, but was well known some months ago in connection with the Dinapore mutiny and the defence and relief of Arrah.

CAPTURE OF JHANSI—HARD FIGHTING.

From the two Bombay columns, the Central India Field Force, under Sir HUGH ROSE, and the Rajpootana Field Force, under General ROBERTS, comes cheering intelligence. Jhansi has fallen to the former, Kotah to the latter.

On the 23d, fire, vertical and horizontal, was opened on Jhansi from a flanking battery in a strong position, and a breaching battery was likely to be ready to begin on the 25th or 26th. The enemy was supposed to consist of 1,500 Sepoys, of whom 500 were calvary, and 10,000 Bundelas. His position was strong, the town being well walled, and mounting from 30 to 40 guns. Above the town, and constituting a separate and very formidable position, was the huge castellated fortress-palace of the former Rajahs. Thither from her palace in the town betook herself our mortal foe, the titular Ranee, wife or mother—I know not which—of the last Rajah. At first, it is said, she attempted to open communications with the British General, proposing to visit his camp, but that her overtures were checked at once by the assurance that if she came she would certainly be hanged. I do not know whether this story is true, but am disposed to think it more probable that she knew from the first that it was hopeless to negotiate with the countrymen of those whom she had pitilessly massacred, and prepared to fight it out. Certainly, the subsequent progress of the siege showed no symptoms of wavering on the part of the rebels or their leaders. While the besieging force was thus engaged, it came to the ears of the General that a large rebel army, commanded by one SANTERA SOOPAY, a relative in some degree of NENA SAHIB, and his agent, as I mentioned at the time, in seducing the mutinied Gawlior Contingent from its sullen repose at Moorar, was on its way to relieve the beleaguered city. The information was true. I have no doubt that their nucleus, at least, was the force that so long has hung inactive at Calpee. However, in strength, estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000 men, they advanced upon Sir HUGH ROSE, who joined battle with them at daybreak on the morning of the 1st of this month. Resolute neither to cease or slacken the fire of his batteries, nor to discontinue the investment of the place, the English General could employ but a small portion of his force to meet this new foe. But, employing that small portion judiciously, and turning the enemy's flank with cavalry and artillery, he succeeded in breaking and routing them after a stout resistance on the part of their infantry, where fought the grenadier and another regiment of the old Gwalior Contingent.

Here and there individuals or small bodies stood their ground and fought desperately till cut to pieces, but the main body was soon in full flight for the ford of the river Betwa, up to which point the cavalry and horse artillery followed in pursuit, through the blazing jungle, which had been fired either designedly or by accident. All the enemy's guns, 18 in number, all good and serviceable, and an 8 inch mortar, with quantities of ammunition, were taken, and the country round, says the General, "was strewn with dead bodies, chiefly those of Sepoys." Freed by this brilliant action, which did not cost him the life of a single officer, nor apparently of many men, from all fear of interruption to his designs upon Jhansi, Sir HUGH kept up the steady fire of his batteries till, on the evening of the third, the breach was reported practicable. On the morning of the 4th the storm took place, and after a resistance described as "desperate" and "determined" the town of Jhansi was in our possession.

Correspondence of Daily News.

I have another reverse to chronicle. Two companies of her Majesty's fifty fourth with Madras cavalry and 100 Sikhs, and two guns, I believe, went out with the magistrate, at a place near Suraon, between Allahabad and Gobeegunge. As usual, our information was most wretched, and which always will be the case under the present system. The force came up suddenly to a spot surrounded by a jungle. A large body of rebels were comfortably settled therein, and opened on us with six guns. After sustaining the fire for an hour, we were obliged to retreat with the loss of the officer in the command of the Madras cavalry, and very many others, killed and wounded. Just fancy six guns under the nose of the magistrate, and he altogether ignorant of the fact. This occurred the day before yesterday.

On the 24th the Grand Army began to break up, the Ghoorkas marching towards Fyzabad, and the siege of Lucknow may be considered to have terminated. Our total loss was about 70 officers and 1,100 men killed and wounded; that of the enemy it is impossible to compute, but it could not have been less than 4,000 killed. In comparing this siege with that of Delhi, two great differences present themselves. One, the contrast between the small besieging force of Delhi, barely 9,000 strong, worn out with three months of incessant and harassing combats, and the splendid force of 30,000 men before Lucknow, flushed by a long series of victories, under their able leaders. The other, the difference between the powerful artillery and ordnance stores, drawn by the rebels from the Delhi magazine, and the miserable collection of guns and mortars and bad ammunition they mustered at Lucknow.

Government of India—Transfer of the Powers of the East India Company to a Minister of the Crown.

On the 3d inst. the House of Commons went into Committee upon the resolutions from the Governmen of India, introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The second resolution was debated at length It read as follows:

"That for this purpose (the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown) it is expedient to provide that her Majesty, by one of her principal Secretaries of State, shall have and perform all the powers and duties which are or may be now exercised and performed by the East India Company, or Court of Proprietors of the said Company, either alone or with the approbation of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, shall be exercised and performed by a *Minister of the Crown in council.*"

An interesting debate followed the introduction of this amendment. The mover supported it on the ground that great caution should be exercised with regard to the Minister of State, to whom was to be given an authority greater than that of the Governor-General. He claimed that a Minister of State for India in this country would be exempt from all practical supervision according to the resolutions now proposed. That officer would stand in a very different position from that of any Secretary of State of the great departments now existing in this country. If any wrong or objectionable act was done here by a Secretary of State, it speedily became known, and could be brought before Parliament and the country; but the Minister of State for India might send out any order to that country, which would be acted upon, and would only come to the knowledge of persons in in England perhaps many months after. He thought it was necessary that every councilor should be individually responsible, and he conceived that that was the great object sought to be accomplished by the transfer of the Government from the Court of Directors to the Crown. It was objected to the present system that the Directors acted as a corporate body, and that for their decisions no individual was responsible; and it was deemed desirable that, whatever number of persons might be engaged in conducting the Government of India, each man should be responsible for his own acts alone, and not for those of any other person. He considered that, looking at the position which the councilors would occupy, and that they were liable to removal by a vote of Parliament, they ought to be placed in such a relation to the Minister of the Crown as would enable them to discharge their duties conscientiously and independently. He was quite aware that such an arrangement might not be palatable to great men, but it would be acceptable to men of intelligence, knowledge, experience and capacity, who, although not great men by birth or rank, were in every way competent to participate in the government of India.

Lord STANLEY opposed the amendment on the ground that it embraces questions which should be discussed separately.

Mr. DISRAELI would not object to the amendment in its rigat place; but this was not the occasion for it. What the Committee had now to do was to determine whether there should be a Minister for India under the name of a Secretary of State, and when they had arrived at a conclusion on that head, it would be for them to decide whether there should be a council, and, if so, how it should be composed, and how its functions should be exercised. [Hear, hear.]

Sir H. VERNEY said the Committee were about to take away from the present Indian governing body in this country all the functions and powers that belonged to them, and to confer them on a Minister of the Crown. He would remind them that every authority who had written on this subject, including Lord MACAULEY, had contended that there ought to be an independent intermediate power between the Crown and the Government of India.

Mr. ROEBUCK opposed a council.

Lord PALMERSTON argued that to constitute such a council would be to reëstablish the "double government" in a worse form than before. It was premature, however, to discuss whether or not there should be a council, and what its functions should be. There was a subsequent resolution to the effect that the Minister should be assisted by a council.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL coincided with Lord PALMERSTON.

Mr. GLADSTONE favored the amendment. He understood the amendment to mean that the Council should be cognisant of the whole business of India. He was prepared to vote for it, and to pledge himself to that extent, but no further. In supporting the amendment he was only giving effect to the views that had been expressed by members of the Government.

Mr. WEIRE, whose voice was several times overpowered by the loud calls for a division, protested against giving to any person the powers which they were about to devolve on the President of the Council of India, because the House would in the present day pay no more attention to the proposal to impeach a Minister than to burn an old woman for witchcraft, and responsibility was not what it was when STRAFFORD was hunted to the block.

Sir C. WOOD was received with like manifestations of impatience. He said that if they were to transfer the Government of India from the Directors of the Company to the Queen, they must express that she was to act by a responsible Minister, and that was all which the original resolution did. Having himself filled the position of responsible Minister for India, he knew that it was impossible for any man to act without the assistance of Council composed of those who by residence in India had acquired knowledge and experience.

The Committee then divided, when the numbers were:

For the amendment	100
Against it	351
Majority against	251

Our dispatches by the *North American* announce the subsequent passage of Mr. DISRAELI'S original resolution.

Altered Tone of Public Sentiment in England Concerning Foreign Conquest.

From the London Times, May 4.

As it is the province of a newspaper to provide all sorts of news, we have not excluded from our columns even the dissertations upon British policy with which the *Univers* has been pleased to favor its own faithful and single-minded subscribers. But the subject has really its important aspect, if intelligently viewed, and we can assure our Continental readers that if they wish to know the opinions of this country about territorial conquests, acquisitions, annexations, and so forth, they may receive what follows as very near the truth indeed.

There was doubtless a time when we, like most other people, identified the extension of national dominion with the promotion of national prosperity, when we imagined that every square mile of territory occupied, no matter where, added so much to our importance, wealth, and power, and when the occupation of some island in the Caribbean Sea was thought a very satisfactory expression of military or naval triumph. But, though we may have once been possessed by these sentiments, we have certainly outlived them. *We have na longer, as a nation, any lust for dominion or craving for territorial gain.* It is not that we have become magnanimous in the matter, or that we have adopted any policy of serene or lofty disdain. Our present views have been forced upon us by the lessons of experience which taught us that the old system was not only delusive, but unprofitable to boot. SIDNEY SMITH'S fiction of the volcanic island in the Pacific occupied a fortnight after its emersion by a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, a store keeper and a deputy storekeeper, garrisoned by half a regiment, defended by a sloop-of-war, and figuring in the estimates for so many thousands yearly expressed very happily the new ideas which had come over the public mind. Even our own ancient colonies were regarded in an entirely fresh light. Useful things they were, no doubt, but not in the sense we had been supposing. Their true utility became manifest exactly in proportion as we discarded all our preconceived notions on the subject—as we made them self-governing, self-supporting, and self-dependent. As for any fresh conquests, the project would have created as much agitation as a fresh tax—in fact, it would have been argued pretty loudly and pretty plausibly by a vigorous section of politicians that the two things came to very much the same. Some stir has been lately made about the Isle of Perim. We venture to say that not fifty men in these islands know or care one jot about this precious rock. If they are told that any means have been taken to improve or facilitate the Overland Route to India they will be gratified at the intelligence, for they know that it will tend to the benefit of their kinsmen or countrymen, as well as to the advantage of trade. If they are informed that any new piece of territory has come into our possession, they will simply hope that it is not of much consequence, and perhaps ask whether the end could not have been gained without the responsibility of the occupation.

It will be said, perhaps, that, for all this, our dominions do extend themselves, as for instance, in India. This is true, but the event has been unavoidable, and it has certainly not caused any satisfaction in this country. Let any person look at the debates, the discussions, and the controversies which have attended of late years the acquisition of any new province in the East, such as the Punjab or Pegu. It was harder work to pacify the Parliament and people at home than to win the battles abroad. The authorities responsible for the war and its results had always an uphill game to fight. They were met with charges of precipitancy, waste, loss of blood and treasure, needless outlay and heedless venture; their arguments to prove that the conquest would really pay its own expenses were never credited, and the result was simply accepted as a necessity, which could not be evaded. The Punjab, indeed, was not annexed till we had made a vain trial of the only alternative before us. Nor was this merely the view of an economical and shopkeeping public. It was the traditional policy of the Indian Government itself, in so far as that Government was controlled by the Company at home. Every one in the least degree acquainted with the subject is well aware that the instructions sent from Leadenhall-street to Calcutta were always as stringently and as imperiously pacific as they could be, but their irresistible course of events hurried Governor after Governor into war.

If any person still fancies that "British dominion in the East" implies some grasping, overbearing, and insatiable power, let him observe our proceedings beyond the Peninsula of India. In the Straits of Malacca—the high road to the great Asiatic Archipelago and the attractive Empire of China—we have three settlements about which we take such small concern, that when they ask, as they did the other day, to be acknowledged more directly by the parent State, they take little by their motion. Pass the Straits, and look at Borneo, one of the finest islands of the East. There is the sovereignty of its Northwestern—that is, its most important—coast offered to us by Rajah BROOKE, and we turn away and make no reply to his earnest recital of its capabilities and advantages. In China itself what have we done? We once, for the purposes of our trade, bargained for a really valuable settlement—the Island of Chusan; and after we had got it we gave it up again, contenting ourselves with what is apparently one of the least desirable pieces of territory in the world—the Island of Hong Kong. For the rest we have suffered ourselves to be confined to our factories on the Canton River, without so much liberty of exercise as would keep our countrymen in health. Even now that we have taken this famous city, and have established some promising communition with the Imperial Court, we contemplate no conquest whatever. The main argument of every advocate of Sir JOHN BOWRING'S policy was that no territorial acquisition was thought of. The least evidence of any such design would have thrown suspicion and disrepute upon all our operations in those parts, and we believe that every record of these discussions, up to the present moment, might be searched in vain for proof of any other wish on the part of this country than that the great rivers of the Chinese Empire might be opened to a commerce benefiting both nations at once.

In the Cape Colony—which we took twice before keeping it—we have over and over again given up provinces to the Caffres, and reclaimed them simply because the last frontier appeared even less secure than the first. If any new district were occupied, such as the Orange River Sovereignty, we should infallibly have two sets of people in arms on the instant. The economists would ask in Parliament by what authority or with what views any such extension of our frontier had been proclaimed; and the Aborigines Protection Society would be waiting upon the Minister of the day to represent the case and claims of the native proprietors. Besides this, the whole country, in so far as the subject was apprehended at all, would be uneasy and discontented, for Caffre wars are very bugbears in the public eye. *We doubt exceedingly if any species of conquest or acquisition in any quarter of the globe would be really popular among us.* The very mention of an advance or an expedition in the direction of Affghanistan is something alarming, and all that has been thought of Pegu during the late troubles is, that it was a wonder and a mercy we did not suffer from the bargain.

If the occupation of the rock of Perim could really have been considered a territorial acquisition, it would probably have provoked some vehement expostulation; it has only been disregarded because it was totally unknown. Even far more important posts obtain very little recognition. Correspondents address us feelingly from Aden, and ask whether England is really aware of the position or circumstances of that settlement. We are afraid we should have to answer that the knowledge in question is confined to very few, and is not likely to be extended. The truth is we look to results alone, and would willingly secure them by the method involving the fewest obligations. We really do not want "influence" either in Egypt, or Abyssinia, or Nubia, or Timbuctoo. What we want is to get by the easiest passage from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, and from the Red Sea to India. Attentive readers of late discussions must have seen very clearly that even India itself was no longer regarded by all parties as a pearl of great price. *If it were not ours already we should probably not seek to conquer it;* but, as we have got it, and are established there, we must do our duty to its people. That, even more than the obvious impossibility of withdrawing from such a position, has been the key-note of popular arguments. We could not abandon India to anarchy and ruin. We must accomplish our mission—with what thanks or what profit time only can show. There, however, is the true picture of "British dominion in the East."

The Marine of France and England—Comparative Strength.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.

The discussion which has recently taken place in the British Parliament *apropos* of the naval estimates, has already shown with what an eye of jealousy and solicitude they watch in England the development of the naval forces of France. Great Britain has been so accustomed to an undisputed supremacy, —the cause of so many of our disasters,—that she cannot see without profound spite this ancient supremacy thus newly disputed. Perhaps, were we able to look into this matter, as much as into the umbrage of the national dignity, we should find the secret of all that has recently transpired. The following article has been published in a Leipsic review entitled *Notre Temps*—a work which enters intimately into the question, and which offers much matter of extreme interest.

This work which contains the comparative statistics of the French and English Marine, prepared with extreme care, goes to prove, by figures, that in more than mere words the French marine may be placed, to-day, on the same footing as that of England.

In 1815 England possessed 177 ships, 17 of the line, 238 frigates and 328 vessels of smaller dimensions; in all 743 ships-of-war; while France possessed but 60 ships, mostly of an inferior rank, and partly not in a fit state to put to sea.

On the other hand, what is the state of things in 1857?

England possesses 556 ships of war; partly sailing, partly screws, and 162 gun-boats. France 450 ships-of-war, and 30 gun-boats.

The numerical superiority seems to be still with England, but the individual inventory of the two marines soon shows, says the author of the statistics, that this superiority is more apparent than real.

In fact, the haughty English Admirals bring into their reckoning all the vessels that they possess, good and bad, old and new—of which some are half a century old, and even more. The French Marine, of which the organization did not seriously commence until 1840, has not any vessel, so to speak, whose age exceeds twenty years. When we deduct from the effective marine of England, the old vessels unfit for service, as was done by Admiral NAPIER in 1849, the navy will perhaps be brought to the same figure as that of France.

The French ships-of-war, says the German writer, need not fear to-day a comparison with English ships-of-war, neither in solidity, convenience, or rapidity of motion. France possesses 26 magnificent screw-transport vessels, capable of embarking a thousand men each; she has 22 steam-frigates, of which number, one transported, in 1849, in the space of thirty hours, a regiment of cavalry from Toulon to Civita-Vecchia. For the transport of 10,000 men to India, England has already been under the necessity of engaging private vessels.

The *personnel* of the French marine is now perfectly organized; in time of peace 50,000 sufficing; in time of war 130,000 being necessary to complete the armament of all the vessels. Now the population of the French coasts can furnish 162,000 sailors, without reckoning a special corps of 20,000 regularly-organized marines, for a disembarkation force.

England would have need of 150,000 men to complete the equipage of all her ships-of-war; she has them not. The budget of 1853 specifies the *personnel* of her Navy at 53,700 men, which includes 15,000 marines. In the debate of the 12th of April the House fixed on 59,380 sailors and cabin-boys as the number for this year.

During the last war were the French inferior to the English in their naval evolutions and manœuvres? Most unquestionably no; neither in the Black Sea nor in the Baltic. Lastly, the author of the remarkable work in the Leipsic review finishes by quoting the testimony of competent men, and after them all those who have been able to compare the two fleets, that they deserve to be placed on the same footing.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

SECOND AND THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Debate on the Revival of the Slave-Trade—Speeches of Messrs. Yancey, Pryor, Hilliard and others—Gen. Walker and John Mitchel—The next Presidency, &c.

From Our Own Reporter.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, May 11, 1858.

Soon after the meeting of the Convention this morning, the consideration of the pending question, which was the report submitted on yesterday by Mr. SPRATT, of South Carolina, on the Slave-trade, was proceeded with.

Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, being entitled to the floor, proceeded to address the Convention in opposition to the report. He took strong grounds against, and evidently produced a decided influence in favor of his views. His arguments comprehended every ground of objection to which the scheme is obnoxious, and met every point in the report in a manner so effective as repeatedly to elicit the applause of the Convention. Being solely identified in the public arena as an able journalist, and not in the character of an orator, he took the Convention by surprise from the great power and ability which he displayed in his effort in this instance. And when it will be remembered that he had to contend against such a man as the Hon. WM. L. YANCEY, who is esteemed here the most effective orator in the South, it is but natural, in view of the little experience which he had in the field of oratory, that his great success should have won such applause as was exhibited. He had the right side of the question, and this too added in no small degree to the general favor with which his address was received.

The Hon. WILLIAM L. YANCEY followed, in a speech of several hours in length, in which he sustained the report, replying categorically to the various arguments presented by Mr. PRYOR, in opposition to the revival of this odious traffic. The subject was treated in every aspect presenting the least possible grounds for agreement in its favor; and, while the sentiments offered in justification of the Slave-trade revival commanded favor, inasmuch as it was esteemed a legitimate corollary, or rather incident, of the existence of Slavery, and justifiable on the same grounds—yet, upon the broad principle of the revival itself, there seems to be a wide difference of opinion—that in opposition to it being largely in the preponderance. Slaveholders will not be induced to condemn this traffic, when much the same arguments apply to the institution of Slavery and the Slave-trade. They hold that, if it is legitimate to hold slaves, it is equally so to sell and buy them; and so with reference to the arguments against it—for a condemnation of the Slave-trade, as they imagine, would carry with it a condemnation of the institution itself. In this view of the matter, they could hardly be expected, whatever their private opinions may be—and I have no doubt, with but few exceptions, they partake of the same samples which so generally exist in reference to this matter—they could not consistently proclaim them. Hence the manifestations of applause with which some sentiments of Mr. YANCEY'S justifying this traffic were met, by one or two of the delegations from the extreme Southern States.

The report of Mr. SPRATT upon this subject will undoubtedly be regretted; and this result will, in all probability, give the *quietus* to it for years to come. If argument in its favor could avail anything, I would say that a sufficiency of it was presented in this instance to conciliate the favor of any people possessing the least susceptibility of acquiessence in a project of this character. Both the report and speech of Mr. YANCEY touched every point upon which a strong argument could be founded, and which could possibly produce conviction; so that, if the matter falls to the ground, it will be a vain task to attempt to renew agitation upon it, with a hope of success in the future.

During a short pause in the regular proceedings of the Convention, a resolution was offered by WM. SHEPPARD, of Mobile, tendering to Gen. WALKER, of Nicaragua notoriety, and JOHN MITCHEL, the Irish patriot and exile, a seat on the floor. The resolution was adopted, whereupon a committee of three was appointed to inform those gentlemen of the passage of this resolution. The committee having proceeded to execute that duty soon returned with Gen. WALKER in charge. He was warmly cheered upon his entering.

JOHN MITCHEL was seated at the reporters' table, so that there was no need to inform him of what transpired.

The committee, however, announced the fact of his being present, whereupon Mr. MITCHEL rose from his seat, and acknowledged by a graceful bow the high compliment conferred upon him. During the performance of this little formula, he was warmly applauded. It was stated by a Tennessee delegate that Mr. MITCHEL was chosen by the Governor of that State to represent, in part, the city of Knoxville, but Mr. YANCEY explained that he was prevented from motives of delicacy, arising from his not being yet a citizen of the United States, from acting in the capacity of delegate.

I observe that a branch of the "Ladies Mount Vernon Association" is in this city, and that they are taking an active interest in the object which led to its organization. For the past two nights they have given an ice-cream party in aid of this object, and from what I have heard, they have been well attended. This is but natural with such an array of beauty as, doubtless, must be assembled there to form centres of attraction.

I learn that it is seriously contemplated to annex to this State the Northwestern section of Florida, which lies immediately along the present dividing line of both States. Pensacola is embraced within this section, and that point will, in a year or two hence, be connected with this city by a railroad now in process of construction. This project of annexation is said to have originated with the people of Florida residing in the section proposed to be annexed, and, of course, meets the approval of the people of Alabama, for it will be an addition to it of more value than double the extent of any portion of that State. The railroad between this city and Pensacola is being pushed through rapidly. The distance between both points is about 180 miles.

This city is supplied with water from an Artesian well, from which pours forth through a pipe, communicating with a vein 750 deep, a perpetual stream of pure water into a neat reservoir situated in the heart of the city. A second experiment of boring was made at a lower point and at some distance from the other, and with equal success; but the same vein, it appears, was struck, for the supply yielded by the first experiment diminished with the yield of the second.

The water is as pure as any spring could possibly be, and deemed very superior for all purposes. The supply for watering the streets, which, being of a light sandy surface, very much need it, is drawn from the reservoir fed by the first boring experiment, and that for domestic purposes from the other. The supply for both purposes is perfectly ample, and even vastly above the demand. The experiment, in both instances, has been a decided success.

We had a heavy fall of rain on yesterday, and the effect upon the temperature since then has been agreeable in the extreme. There is no disagreeable heat, such as I was led to suppose, from the high temperature of Sunday last, would have set in before this time.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, May 12, 1858.

The Convention was occupied the whole of this day with the discussion of the report of Mr. SPRATT, of South Carolina, in favor of reopening the African Slave-trade. The Hon. H. W. HILLIARD, formerly a member of Congress from this State, addressed the Convention in a speech of several hours' length, in opposition to the report. He was followed on the same side by Mr. HARPER, of Alabama, and Mr. HUNTER, of Georgia, all of whom took strong grounds against the measure. The Convention was in session from 9 o'clock this morning until nearly 11 o'clock tonight, with the exception of an hour's recess for dinner and supper, and the whole of that time was occupied by the three gentlemen above named, with the exception of some few remarks offered by a Major HUBBARD, of this State, and WM. MCRAE, of Mississippi. Nor is there any probability that a vote will be taken upon the question before Friday, or perhaps Saturday.

The Hon. WM. BALLARD PRESTON has the floor for to-morrow and he will be followed, it is thought, by Mr. YANCEY, Mr. LOCHRANE, of Georgia, and Col. SPRATT, of South Carolina, who presented the report. Mr. PRESTON will of course oppose the measure, in view of its obnoxious character, particularly in regard to Virginian interests, which consist in a very great degree in the traffic which she is enabled to carry on in slave property. The depreciation which Virginia-raised negroes would undergo by the competition which the introduction of African negroes would inaugurate, would give the death-blow to her interests in this regard. Hence it is but natural that she should oppose the measure with all her might.

The tone of the Convention indicates a large preponderance of strength in opposition to it. The principal feelings existing with reference to the subject, are those of regret at its introduction at all, as it exhibits a degree of division in Southern sentiment which is deemed incompatible with the hope of effecting any good results in the future in contests with the North. It exhibited a state of distraction and a want of harmony in the South, which, it is apprehended, would invite further aggression, and detract from their moral influence in the Congress of the United States, where this diversity of opinion will necessarily find its true reflex. The great body of the Convention would have gladly wished some other subject had been introduced, upon which more unity could have been exhibited, and feel assured that many of the delegates now present would never have attended, had they been aware that this subject would come up in the odious form in which it was present. It embodies a decided, open and unequivocal expression of opinion in favor of unrestricted traffic in African slaves, and contemplates even the colonization and Southernization of the new territories through the agency of this species of labor, poured into these territories without limitation. It is well, probably, that its recommendations, aims, and purposes were so extravagant, for had they been less odious they might have found some favor. I take it from the sentiment of the Convention as reflected so far, that a decided and emphatic condemnation will be put upon the whole measure, and this because of its ultra, extravagant character.

Mr. FITZPATRICK, the present United States Senator from this State, is talked of in connection with the next Presidency as a Southern candidate. He is deemed a conservative man, and hence the expediency, as it is supposed, of his selection. Rest assured there is very little of conservatism in Alabama, and it is strange why her people with all their ultra, disunion notions, would choose a man of his stamp. It can only be accounted for on the ground of expediency, and an ambition for the honor of securing the Chief Magistracy. Vain hope indeed.

But this desire, or rather this preference, for Mr. FITZPATRICK is strangely inconsistent with a purpose known to exist among a large portion of the people here to supplant him in the Senate at the next election, by electing the Hon. WM. L. YANCEY in his stead, and that without regard to the condition of his selection as the nominee for the Presidency. The sentence of removal from the Senate goes forth in advance of any guarantee in the latter connection. The election of YANCEY seems to be a foregone conclusion uninfluenced by any prospects regarding the election of the present incumbent to the Presidency. They oust FITZPATRICK because he is not ultra enough for their taste, and speak of him for the Presidency because of the absence of that ultra feature.

The course of YANCEY in this Convention, his ultra and unstatesmanlike action, to which in no small degree will be attributable the defeat of the scheme now pending before the Convention, will materially diminish his popularity. Had he been successful, the result might be otherwise, for then he would carry with him the moral *prestige* of victory which, even in a bad cause, operates so favorably to a public man. The effect of defeat of this measure will be to show that he lacks influence with the people. Better for his reputation, I imagine, that he never engaged in the discussion of the Slave-trade question.

Gen. WALKER was announced to speak to-night, but for want of a convenient hall he was compelled to defer his intention until another night.

MONTGOMERY, Alabama, Saturday, May 30, 1858.

The African Slave-Trade question still continues to occupy the whole time of the Convention. As on the three previous days, the whole of to-day was occupied in the discussion of that question, to the exclusion of everything save the presentation of one or two reports from the Business Committee, upon which no action was had. Two speeches—one from the Hon. WM. B. PRESTON, of Virginia, and another from the Hon. WM. L. YANCEY, of this City—occupied the whole of this day, the latter not having quite concluded at the hour of adjournment, (7 o'clock.)

Mr. PRESTON took strong grounds against the Slave-Trade revival, and maintained the entire constitutionality of the laws prohibiting that trade, in opposition to the views presented by Mr. YANCEY, in his speech on the first day. He devoted no inconsiderable portion of his speech to the vindication of the Old Dominion from the charge of selfish motives in her opposition to this measure, growing out of the fact tha she carries on a profitable trade in Negro property, which would be materially diminished, if not destroyed, by the revival of the Slave-Trade.

The delegates from the Old Dominion are evidently smarting under the aspersions thrown out by Mr. YANCEY, in his speech on Monday, as well with reference to the motives just indicated, as the emancipation proclivities of JEFFERSON and the Free-State preference of MUNROE, as evidenced by the ready sanction which he gave to the Missouri Compromise. And the toleration of the Ell Thayer colonization project has been cast up, too, in a taunting spirit—all designed to weaken the influence of the Old Dominion in her opposition to this scheme. The whole of Mr. PRESTON'S speech, with the exception of his vindication of the constitutionality of the Slave-trade prohibition laws, was made up of refutations of these several charges.

Mr. YANCEY followed in a speech of several hours in length, the first one or two of which was employed in a qualification of the charges which seemed to excite the Virginia delegation. He referred to a report circulated in the City, that a trap had been laid for him, into which, it was exultingly boasted, he had fallen. In his reference to this, he betrayed considerable warmth, leaving clear grounds for the inference that it was a move on the part of his political rivals to foil him in his ambitious purposes. You will remember that I stated in my letter of yesterday, that he was a vigorous aspirant for the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by Mr. FITZPATRICK, and it is with reference to this that the plots and counterplots indicated in the allusions today, are set on foot. Fully three-fourths of Mr. YANCEY'S speech was devoted to commentaries and retaliations upon the positions assumed by Mr. HILLIARD in his speech of yesterday, all evidently designed for purely local political purposes, and bearing a peculiarly political caste. The fact is, that the present Convention is essentially and practically an Alabama political Convention, packed with a view to subserve the ambitious purposes of local politicians. Fully three-fourths of the time has been occupied by Alabama delegates, who in their zeal to promote the interests and purposes of ambitious individuals among them exhibit a lack of courtesy and indelicacy in their monopoly of the time of the Convention, which a common sense of decency should admonish them against. Such an exclusiveness would be exceedingly improper under any circumstances; but in the present instance it involves the still more aggravated features of discourtesy and a want of hospitality. The Convention is made, in short, the arena for the discussion of local politics.

The Committee on Business reported to-day a resolution fixing Vicksburg, Mississippi, as the place, and the second Monday of May next as the time for holding the next Convention. The degenerate character of the present Convention and the feelings of disgust manifested with reference to its proceedings, lead me to the conclusion that neither Virginia, North Carolina, nor Tennessee, will take any further interest in these assemblages. The Tennessee delegation left to-day in utter disgust, refusing to be identified with this movement any further. From being commercial conventions, they have lapsed into purely political clubs, wherein the politicians of the region in which they assemble hold forth to promote their local interests. The only subject of a commercial feature introduced at this time was ignored yesterday, the Committee on Business having reported adversely upon a Trans-Atlantic steamship project, submitted for their consideration. Everything gave way to the Slave-trade question. Had the settlement of the Kansas question been postponed until after this period, disunion would form the ruling subject of discussion. As it is, there is much said about it, and no sentiment seems to be so warmly applauded as that favoring a separation from the North. But, as a gentleman well remarked in my hearing to-day, these people would exhibit a different state of feeling when the issue was directly put, and they came to reflect upon the depreciation of all descriptions of property which such a result would produce.

A pamphlet entitled *Mexico and Central America, the Problem and its Solution*, was generally circulated in the Convention to-day. It strongly counsels the Americanization of both these countries, and embodies a letter addressed by General WALKER to the President of the United States, dated Washington, June 15, 1857; a letter of his to Mr. JENKINS, of Augusta, Ga.; a letter of General HENNINGSEN addressed to General WALKER, May 2, 1857, from on board of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, at San Juan; the Convention entered into at Rivas between General WALKER and Captain DAVIS, previous to his surrender, and the correspondence which passed between the former and Captain CHATARD, of the ship *Saratoga*, at San Juan, before his recent arrest. A report much in conformity with the views set forth in the first part of the pamphlet, viz.: the Americanization of Mexico and Central America, was presented to-day by the Committee on Business, but not acted upon. It will certainly be adopted.

These movements are very ominous. They indicate strongly some fillibustering scheme in regard to either; and the inference is very feasible in view of the presence of General WALKER at the Convention. He seems to be busy among the most influential men of the body, no doubt conciliating them to some new project of his. That he has one in view there is not a shadow of doubt.

A resolution was offered in the Convention to day, by a Mr. TERRY, of Alabama, and referred to the Committee on Business, recommending the establishment of more direct and intimate relations between the South and Brazil. This desire grows out of the sympathies and communities of interest which exist between these countries on the subject of Slavery.

The citizens have entertained the delegates to a splendid ball to-night. This may well be said to be the most interesting feature of this whole Southern movement. It was truly a grand display, and one which reflects credit upon the people of Montgomery.

Many of the delegates here left this evening, and though from present indications, it is probable the Convention may be prolonged until Saturday next, the 15th inst., I hardly think a quorum will be present after to-morrow evening. If it continued in session a month hence, no other subject than the African slave-trade would be discussed, the opinion being that not less than ten or fifteen more are anxious to speak upon it. The sooner it adjourns, therefore, the better.

Mr. Everett and the Attack upon Senator Sumner.

The comments of the Southern press upon Mr. EVERETT'S action in reference to the assault of PRESTON S. BROOKS upon Senator SUMNER, has led to the publication of the following letter from him upon the subject:

MEDFORD, MASS., Oct. 31.

DEAR SIR: I have received your friendly letter of the 19th of September, inclosing a cutting from the Knoxville *Register* of the 17th, and another from the Knoxville *Whig*, containing the card of Mr. SNEED. The subject revives painful recollections, but it remains to me a duty, in compliance with your request, to acquaint you with the facts of the case.

When the intelligence of the assault on Mr. SUMNER, in the Senate of the United States, reached Boston, it produced an excitement in the public mind deeper and more dangerous than I have ever witnessed. It was the opinion of some persons that if a leader, daring and reckless enough, had presented himself, he might have raised any number of men to march on Washington. By reflecting men the deplorable act was regarded as the "beginning of the end;" the spark which was but too likely to kindle the train whose explosion would rend the Union. Letters from Washington informed us that the members had generally armed themselves, and if the predictions received by me from an impartial source had been fulfilled, and the crack of the revolver been heard all round the House of Representatives, the event would have been inevitable.

Immediately on the receipt of the intelligence an indignation meeting was called in Faneuil Hall, which I was invited to attend. Not disposed to quit the retirement from political life caused by ill health a year before—believing, also, that additional excitement was to be deprecated—I declined to attend the meeting. It was, however, attended and addressed by very sound, conservative men. In the course of the following week, having occasion to repeat my address "On the Character of WASHINGTON," I prefaced it with a few remarks on the recent occurrences, the object of which was to impart a more chastened and sober temper to the fiery indignation which pervaded the community. These remarks were extensively quoted and approved in conservative journals, both North and South. They are the same which are alluded to in the closing paragraph of Mr. SNEED'S card. I inclose you a copy of them.

A day or two after the appearance of these remarks in the public papers, a young friend, after expressing his cordial approbation of them, requested me to subscribe to a testimonial proposed to be tendered to Mr. SUMNER. He did not show me the paper, nor mention in whole or in part the terms in which it was to be expressed. Supposing that it would accord in spirit with my own remarks just alluded to, I felt it a duty, in order to avoid misconception in the existing state of the public mind, to comply with his request, which I accordingly agreed to do. The paper was sent up to me at a very early hour the next morning in my bedroom, where, from ill-health, I had passed a bad night, and was still under the influence of ether repeatedly inhaled as an anodyne. It was engrossed on a very stiff sheet, rolled up the lower end outward. I unrolled it up to the names already subscribed; those which struck my eye were of judicious and reflecting persons; and without reading or seeing the caption I signed my name. This, of course, was a great indiscretion, but of a kind perhaps not unnatural under the circumstances of my illness. This is the paper given at length in Mr. SNEED'S card.

As soon as I saw it the next day, in the public prints, I informed the young gentleman who had procured my signature that I could not have signed the paper had I been aware of the spirit in which it was drafted and the terms in which it was expressed. I made the same statement to numerous friends and corresponents in different parts of the country. I furnished a memorandum to the above effect to the editor of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, to be published when he should think it proper. I authorized two friends in the Senate of the United States to make the necessary explanation should the subject be alluded to in that body, as I thought it possibly might be; and as soon as Mr. SUMNER'S health was sufficiently restored to make it proper to do so, I wrote to him to the same effect.

Others who subscribed the paper did it, as I am informed, either without reading it all, or so hastily as not to be well aware of its character. When a meeting of the subscribers was called, it was agreed, partly, as I understood, for this reason, and in accordance with the expressed w

Almshouse Department, and after a day shall have been fixed for the presentation, I will inform you of the same. And I can assure you it would not only be the source of gratification to the Governors and myself, but of great pleasure to the boys of the School, to have you present on the interesting occasion of the reception of this generous evidence of your kind remembrance of them.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I remain your sincere friend,

Signed, D. F. TIEMANN.

These communications were ordered to be printed in the minutes, and the matter of deciding a day for the presentation was referred to the Committee on Randall's Island.

Several matters of routine interest were passed upon. The band on Randall's Island was granted permission to attend the anniversary of Plymouth School, on the 25th instant.

There are this week 7,013 inmates in the various Institutions under the care of the Board—being an increase of 848 upon the number for the corresponding week in the previous year. Of these 1,343 are in the Almshouse, 1,054 at Randall's Island, 667 in the Workhouse, 644 in the Penitentiary, 16 in the Small-Pox Hospital, and 365 in the City Prison.

Governor W. T. PINCKNEY resigned his position as one of the Committee on Randall's Island, and the President appointed Governor B. F PINCKNEY in his room.

The Board then adjourned.

Commissioners of the Central Park.

MONDAY, May 17, 1858.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park held a meeting this day, at 12 o'clock. Present, A. H. GARDN, Esq., President, and Commissioners Gray, Butterworth, Dillon, Russell, Green, Elliott, Strong and Hogg.

The minutes being read and approved, the report of the Committee on By-Laws was considered and adopted as amended.

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Esq., the present Superintendent, was elected to the office of Architect-in-Chief of the Park.

It was ordered that all the duties heretofore imposed on the Chief Engineer and Superintendent be and the same are hereby devolved on the Architect-in-Chief; that he shall be the chief Executive officer of this Board, by or through whom all work on the Park shall be executed, and shall have the government and supervision of all employes at the Park.

Reports from officers at the Park, communications and petitions were appropriately referred, and after transacting a variety of business, the Board adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 18, 1858.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park met this day at 1 o'clock. Present, Commissioners Green, Dillon, Russell, Butterworth, Gray Fields, Strong and Hogg.

The minutes being read, the Board proceeded to determine upon a plan of operations.

The Architect-in Chief was authorized to proceed with the construction of the Park with the force now employed, on the basis of Plan No. 33, subject to such modifications as may be suggested from time to time by this Board.

The Executive Committee were authorized to make purchases of such materials as may be immediately required, but not exceeding $500 in amount between any two meetings of the Board, each purchase to be made only at a meeting of the Committee duly notified and convened, and at which a majority of the Committee is present, and to be reported to this Board at the next meeting succeeding such purchase.

The Board then proceeded to the discussion of proposed modifications in the plan of the Park.

The Methodist (Episcopal) Conference.

The Conference assembled Monday morning, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. SAYS. The Bishop presented the following list of ordinations made on Sunday:

Deacons—Wm. W. Shaw, Thomas M. Curry, Oscar Haviland, John W. Sillick, Richard S. Ammerman, Christian Blinn, Horace Wood, Alonzo C. Morehouse, William D. Feero, Charles C. Leigh, Henry T. Staats Bronson, K. Oakley.

Elders—Richard Wheateley, John W. Gorse, Darius D. Lindsley, Elijah B. Shirter, Eleazer B. Pinney, Clark M. Eggleston, James M. Burger, Gilbert D. Townsend, William H. Evans, Thomas W. Chadwick, Charles D. Sitzer, William J. Ives, James Y. Bates, Abraham Brundage, Jacob Week, John W. Friend, Leonard Myer.

The following Visiting Committees for the ensuing year were appointed:

Wesleyan University—M. D. C. Crawford, W. H. Ferris, W. W. Cornell; Alternates—G. F. Kettell, G. S. Hare, W. Truslow.

Ashland Collegiate Institute—L. H. King, B. M. Gemung, J. W. Macauber,

Amenia Seminary—S. M. Vincent, L. M. Peck, J. P. H. Tallman, Esq.

New-York Conference Seminary—W. M. Clapp, A. C. Foss, P. Ward, E. R. Keys.

The statistics of the Conference for the past year show as a total of members 27,214, and of probationers 9,129. Increase of members 548, and of probationers 4,652. Total of members and probationers, 36,343. Total increase, 5,000.

Dr. MCCLINTOCK addressed the Conference on the subject of the *National Magazine*, urging in a few remarks its continuance by the assistance of the Conference and the people. Without this assistance the *Magazine* must cease to be published, which would be a great public and social loss. It had been suggested that a stronger infusion of the Methodist element should be introduced into it, and this the speaker thought well of, and had no doubt it would be introduced shortly.

The Rev. Mr. GRIFFEN, of the Book Committee, urged upon the Conference the necessity of assisting the *Magazine*.

A resolution pledging the Conference to increased efforts was adopted.

The minutes were then read and the journal approved, when the Bishop announced the appointments and the Conference adjourned with the Benediction. The following are the appointments for this vicinity:

NEW YORK DISTRICT, *P. Rice, P. E.*—Duane-street, B. M. Adams; Swedish Bethel, O. G. Hedstrom, S. F. N. Newman; Greene-street, W. P. Corbit; Mott's, Paul's, M Clintock, A. G. Foss; Sullivan-street, C Shelling; Bedford-street, ——; Jane-street, H. Lounsbury, W. P. Strickland; Central M. E. Church, S. D. Brown; Eighteenth-street, J. Feisal; Thirtieth street, J. Millard; Trinity Church, M. D'C. Crawford; Forty-third-street, L. W. Peck; Fiftieth-street, S. Orcutt; Eighty-sixth street, A. M. Osbon. Harlem, J. C. Washburn. Morrisania, D. O. Ferris. Tremont, S. E. Perry. White Plains, W. M. Chip. Tarrytown, D. Buck. Dobb's Ferry, W. G. Browning. Yonkers, P. Ward. Tuckahoe, N. Meade. King's Bridge and Fordham, to be supplied. New-York City Mission, J. B. Wakeley, W. H. Smith. Five Point Mission, A. K. Sanford.

American Bible Society, J. Holdich, Secretary.

J. B. Hagany transferred to the New-York East Conference, and stationed at Sands-street, Brooklyn.

R. C. Putney transferred to the New-York East Conference, and stationed at Second-street, New-York.

Report of J. W. Farmer's Free Dining Saloon.

The subscriber, in closing his Free Dining Saloon, returns his sincere thanks to those friends who came forward and profferred their assistance in defraying the expenses of his undertaking, but having determined to stand alone in the matter, he was compelled to reject all such propositions, as he is abundantly paid for his outlay in the fact that he has had it in his power to relieve the wants of so many worthy persons.

In my humble opinion, more good can be done by individual action than by the present popular system, and I see no good reason why a free saloon should not be maintained in each Ward the coming Winter, for the benefit of the unfortunate.

There are, in this City, hundreds of persons of good moral character, who have been reduced to poverty by circumstances over which they have had no control, and those who relieve their wants to the extent of their means, feel the rewards of a good conscience, and he must be less than a man who would, because his gifts are, in some instances, misapplied, make the greatest error of his whole life by refusing those who need it.

The number of persons who came with and without tickets was	158,276
Families supplied at home, 1,084; averaging them 4 to a family	4,336
Sick persons supplied at home	811
Total	163,423
Number of meals in Saloon	213,041
Number of meals supplied to families and sick at home	17,882
Total	230,893

The provisions supplied were of the best quality, and consisted of beef, pork, fish, hams, soup, with bread and potatoes; also, coffee for breakfast and supper. The average cost was 7 cents and a fraction per meal.

From the wide-spread publicity given to my enterprise by the public Press, farmers, builders, brickmakers, and all kinds of mechanics flocked to No. 47 Ludlow-street to seek help, and 1,171 persons thus obtained employment.

Hoping that my plan, which I am convinced, from experience, works well, may be followed by others,

I am, Mr. Editor, yours, &c,

JOHN W. FARMER,
No. 47 Ludlow-street.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found this morning floating in the dock foot of Pier No. 20 East River. Deceased had on a blue overall, blue shirt and oil-cloth coat. On the shirt was marked the name "M. H. DUANE." The body appeared to have been in the water several weeks. It was taken to the dead-house, at Bellevue Hospital, for identification.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, May 19.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 532, 796, 211, 212, 849, 760, 906, 916, 407, 505, 505, 502, 535, 969, 981, 982, 989, 992, 994, 1000, 1001, 1006, 614, 87, 715, 516, 597, 550, 554, 570, 966, 1018, 1021, 1023, 782, 517, 794, 678, 134, 201, 618, 1048, 1049, 1052, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058 to 1063, 1066, 1067, 1070, 1072 to 1077, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1065, 1068, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1096 to 1099, 1101, 1102, 1104, 1108, 1111, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1119, 1120.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 450, 510, 3706, 4068, 60, 3282, 598, 652, 656, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 466, 475, 522. *Part II.*—Nos. 595, 679, 681, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 591, 599, 673, 511.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Enumerated Calendar—Nos. 9, 19, 48, 52 to 61, 7½, 64, 21, 26, 30, 32, 60½.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Same as yesterday. *Part II.*—Nos. 1727, 1736, 1706, 1498, 1241.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before the Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Maria Blakely et al. vs. *Wm. Calder et al.*—Order settled.

Ralph Mead vs. *Ephraim Keyes.*—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

Chas. Miles et al. vs. *Jas. E. Kelley, 4c.*—Motion denied without costs to either party.

Rosalie Beschke vs. *Wm. Beschke.*—Decree of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On Monday, June 7, at 11 o'clock A. M., the Trial Calendar will be called through in the room in which the Principal Trial Term is held, for the purpose of selecting such causes as may be tried within an hour.

Such cases shall be placed on a special Calendar.

These cases will consist not only of actions arising on contract, and brought for the recovery of money only, but of all actions triable within the time above stated.

So much of the last week of the June Term, beginning Monday, June 21, as may be required for the purpose, will be devoted to the trial of the causes on such Special Calendar.

During that week, four Judges will sit for the trial of actions by Jury.

A Day Calendar will be made up, consisting of causes taken in their order from such Special Calendar; when they are disposed of, the Day Calendar will be made up of causes taken from the General Trial Calendar, commencing at the place which had been reached when the trial of the Special Calendar was commenced.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Hoffman.

DOMESTIC TROUBLES OF ONE OF THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.

Cora Bowne vs. *Obadiah Bowne.*—The parties to this proceeding were married at Port Richmond, Staten Island, on the 29th of Dec., 1846. In the early part of April, 1855, disagreements arising between them, they ceased to live together.

Plaintiff alleges that in August following an agreement was made between them for her separate maintenance, by which he agreed to allow her from the 1st of June, 1856, $700 a year for her separate support during her life; that a pretended divorce was obtained by her on the ground of cruelty, in the Superior Court in the State of Connecticut, in Dec., 1855.

In May, 1857, defendant married a woman named Frances or Fanny Smith, and has lived with her since. Mrs. Bowne makes application to the Court to compel defendant to place their children—John T. and Andrew H. Bowne—at some place where she may have access to and see them, without being put to considerable trouble and expense, she alleging that he has taken them to Norwalk, Conn.

She states that the decree of divorce is null and void, as the laws of Connecticut required that she should be a resident of that State for one year previous to petitioning the Court for a divorce, which was not the case,—she having been there only three months when the decree was obtained.

Defendant is one of the Quarantine Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of 1857. He states that the children were sent to Norwalk, to boarding-school, and for the benefit of their health. The case was argued yesterday, and the Judge reserved his decision.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—MAY 18.

Before Judge Daly.

The Lager-Bier Case.—The case of the people against Maurer, for keeping his saloon open on Sunday, was continued. Several witnesses were called for the prosecution, who testified to the effect, that after having drunk one or two glasses of lager-bier, they experienced the sensation of partial intoxication. Dr. Chilton, for the defence, testified to the effect that lager-bier was nutritive and not intoxicating, unless taken in enormous quantities. He was in the habit of ordering it for females, after confinement, and with satisfactory results. Dr. L. Waterman testified to the same effect. Dr. Henry Anders testified that he had kept a lager-bier and liquor place, and that he had often seen men drink from forty to sixty glasses of lager-bier in from four to six hours without evincing the slightest evidences of intoxication. The case was adjourned until 10 A. M. of the following day.

SURROGATE'S COURT—TUESDAY, May 18.

Before E. C. West.

The Bogart Will Case.—The will of Mr. Bogart came up again for argument as to its admission to probate. Daniel Lord, Esq., appeared for the contestants, and withdrew all opposition to its admission.

The Will of Francis Esquirol.—Argument in this case was concluded. The admission of this will to probate is contested on the ground of undue influence. The deceased gave nearly all his property to his nephew, and appointed the father of the nephew, (his brother,) his executor. The will is contested by his other brother. A decision will be rendered in a few days.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

Kerrigan vs. *Beaman.*—This was a suit brought by the plaintiff, a female, to recover the sum of $125, which, as alleged, she had loaned to the defendant, who refused to pay. The plaintiff admitted in the course of the trial, that she had led a life of prostitution, and that she had been intimate with the defendant nearly two years. She alleged that she had at various times loaned to the defendant sums of $20, $10, $5, $3 and $2—amounting in all, to $125.

On the part of the defendant, improper intimacy was admitted, and the debt denied. The reason for the suit was alleged to be, that the defendant, having married, had ceased to visit the plaintiff, and that on that account, if he did not return to her, she had declared she would expose him.

There was no evidence in the case that the money had not been loaned, except the denial of the defendant. The Judge, in charging the Jury, appeared of the opinion that as to the morality of the parties, there was not much to choose; and that the only question before the Jury was, whether or not the money had been loaned, as alleged, by the plaintiff to the defendant. The Jury retired, and at a late hour returned with a verdict for the plaintiff of $125.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard,

The room belonging to the Court of Special Sessions, in the Halls of Justice, was yesterday occupied by Hon. Recorder BARNARD, for the trial of causes belonging to the General Sessions.

In view of the manner in which criminal trials during the present term have dragged their slow length along, the Recorder resolved to expedite public business a little, by holding a second branch of this Court—a very rare occurrence in its annals.

Patrick McNulty was tried for an assault and battery upon an old man, named Woolsey de Ganlon. Assisted by another man and a woman, McNulty placed De Ganlon on a stove and burnt him very severely, for no other reason, it would appear, than that he was a Protestant. He was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for eight months.

John Kelly pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

James Kearney pleaded guilty to the same offence, and received the same punishment.

John Harrington pleaded guilty to the same offence, but in consequence of mitigating circumstances, received a lesser punishment, three months in the Penitentiary.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 18—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 105 bbls. at $6, for Pots and Pearls, ₱100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is limited, but prices are sustained. We quote:—Java 16c.@18c.; Maracaibo 10¾c.@14c.; Laguayra 11¾c.@11¾c.; Rio 9¾c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo 9¾c.@10c.; and Bahia 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb. There have been no arrivals of Rio during the week. The sales of Rio have amounted to 6 656 bags. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON quoted Rio ¼c. ₱ lb. dearer than on the 11th inst. Stock of all kinds on hand to-day, 32,087 pkgs.—including 10,630 bags Rio, 7,704 bags Bahia, 5,000 bags St. Domingo, 3,432 bags Maracaibo, 2,388 mats and 1,653 bags Java, and 1,280 bags Laguayra. In Baltimore, Saturday evening, 4,000 bags Rio, per *Leighton*, were sold at 10¾c. ₱ lb., and subsequently there were re-sales of 300 bags from the same lot at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is moderate, but at prices unsatisfactory to the leading holders. Hence business is restricted. Some 600 bales were purchased at 12½c. for Middling Upland, and proportionate rates for other kinds, ₱ lb.

DRY GOODS—A large catalogue of desirable goods was sold at auction to-day, by WILMERDING, HOGUET and HUMBERT, to a numerous and spirited company, at what were considered very good prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is freely supplied with most kinds of State and Western Flour, and as the demand is only moderate, chiefly for home use, prices lean strongly in favor of buyers, though some of the leading owners are reluctant to make any further material concessions. Sales 9,000 bbls.

Poor to good Superfine State	$3 90@$4 05
Extra State	4 15@ 4 30
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 95@ 4 05
Superfine Ohio	4 05@ 4 10
Fancy Ohio	4 15@ 4 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 10@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 20@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 15@ 4 20
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 6 75

Canadian Flour continues in good demand, at former rates. Sales 1,200 bbls. low to good extra, at $4 30@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is also in good request, at old quotations. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,000 bbls., at $4 45@$4 75 for poor to good mixed and straight brands; and $4 75@$7 35 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling pretty freely at $3 20@$3 40, for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand and firm at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 87½ for Brandywine. ₱ bbl. The latter in puncheons commands $18@$18 25 each.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat are rather sparingly offered, and are in request at steady prices. We have heard of sales, since our last, of 38,000 bushels, including poor to prime White Western, at $1 03½@$1 20; choice Red do. at $1 08; inferior Milwaukee Club at 83c.; ordinary to prime Upper Lake Spring at 81c.@85c.; and good ordinary White Southern at $1 10 ₱ bushel. Corn is in light supply, and is quoted dearer, but the sales have been confined to some 14,000 bushels, at 68c. for damaged mixed Western; 70½c.@71½c. for sound mixed Western; 72½c.@73½c. for White, and 75c. for Yellow, ₱ bushel. Sales were also reported of 3,400 bushels Rye, at 67c.@69c.; the latter rate for prime Northern, delivered; and 2,800 bushels Barley, in lots, at 59c.@61c. ₱ bushel. Barley Malt, 75c.@80c. ₱ bushel. Oats are inactive at drooping prices: 43c.@45c. for Western; 40c.@43c. for State; 35c.@40c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; and 28c.@33c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—The weather has been for the most part very unfavorable for out-door movements, during the week, and the transactions in Hay and Straw have been quite moderate. Bale Hay has arrived freely, while the receipts of loose Hay, salt, and also of Straw, have been limited. Prices have not varied remarkably. We quote: Bale Hay, 40c.@70c.; Loose Hay, 57½c.@95c.; and Salt Hay, 40c.@65c. ₱ 100 lbs. Bale Straw, at 40c.@45c.; loose do., at 75c.@90c. ₱ 100 lbs.; and Bundle at $2 25@$3 50 ₱ 100 sheaves. In Mobile, during the week ending May 9, sales were made of 3,000 bales Eastern, on the wharf, in lots, at $1 20 ₱ 100 lbs. North River sold at $1 05@$1 10. Small lots, from store, at $1 25 for North River, and $1 40 for Prime Bath. In New-Orleans, during the week ending May 8, the sales included Northern at $15@$16, and Western at $18 50@$19, ₱ ton.

HEMP—A small parcel of Manila was disposed of at 7¾c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit. American is quiet but held firmly. In St. Louis, May 14, sales were reported of 245 bales common to choice undressed at from $58@$80 ₱ ton.

HIDES—Sales have been reported of 2,300 prime Buenos Ayres at 25c., part 8 months; 1,000 dry Western at 17c., 6 months; 530 dry Southern at 14¾c., cash; and about 8,000 California on terms not ascertained.

HOPS—The demand continues limited, and prices are unchanged. Crop of 1857, 4½c.@7c.; old, 2¾c.@3c.

IRON—Is quiet; parties disagreeing about prices.

LEAD—No important movements have been reported here to-day. In St. Louis May 14, sales were reported of 2,000 pigs Galena at $5 30, and 150 pigs Missouri at $5 35 ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole is in good demand, and Upper I also in fair request at buoyant prices.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common and 90c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market continues quiet, and prices are unaltered. New-Orleans, 35½c.@36¼c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@31c.; Clayed Cuba, 21c.@23c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in moderate demand at previous figures. Tar and Crude Turpentine, unaltered; 650 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were procured at 47c.@47¾c., cash., ₱ gallon; yesterday's sales were 1,400 bbls.—not 14,000 bbls., as misprinted this morning.

OILS—Crude is quiet here, but is in request at the eastward, at 55c. for Whale, and $1 25 for Sperm, ₱ gallon. Refined Whale and Sperm are selling in lots at unchanged figures. Linseed is dull, at 65c.@66c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active, yet holders manifest more confidence; sales, 650 bbls., at $17 50@$17 60, chiefly $17 50 for Mess, $19 for Clear, $17 for thin Mess, $16 for prime Mess, and $14 15@$14 20 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are selling slowly, at 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive, at from 8¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lard is depressed and languid; sales, 400 tcs. and bbls., common to prime, at 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Beef is plenty and heavy; sales 375 bbls., in lots, at $11 75@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10 50@$11 50 for Country Mess; and $8@$8 50 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$21 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in limited request, at 15c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to very good State; and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in slack demand at 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 175 tcs., in lots, at from $3 50@$4 cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SEED—Advices from Boston report sales of 4,200 bags, part at $1 68, cash, but chiefly at $1 71 ₱ bushel. 4 months' credit.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after at previous figures, with sales since our last of 2,300 hhds., in lots, including Cuba at 5¼c.@6¾c., and Porto Rico at 6c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 18,000 lbs. prime, mostly at 10¼c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in good demand at full prices. Spanish is arriving freely. Sales since Friday 103 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 8c.@15c.; 60 cases Seed Leaf at 12¾c.@20c.; 53 cases Florida at 14c.@25c.; with 965 bales Cuba, and 48 bales Havana on private terms. In Lynchburg, Va., last week, Tobacco arrived very freely, and prices were depressed in consequence, but only on the lower grades. Lugs, inferior, $2@$3; medium, $3 50@$4 50; bright, $5@$8; Leaf, medium, $7@$8; good, $8 50@$10; fine, $15@$25.

WHISKY—Sales 480 bbls., in lots, at 21c., cash, ₱ gallon.

WOOL—In Troy, during the week ending May 17, sales were made of 40,000 lbs. fleece and pulled, at from 31c.@42c., ₱ lb. The Troy *Whig* reports also, sales of nearly one-half of the wools of Washington County, say about 70,000 lbs., at 37½c.@43c., mostly on time, reducing stock to a small amount.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet, and languid. For Liverpool—Cotton 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8¾d.@9¾d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl. Pork and Beef, 5s.@5s. 9d. ₱ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ 280 lbs.; Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

Albany Cattle Market, May 17.

BEEVES—The offerings this week in the yard of D. D. T. MOSE were 1,570 head; the quality about the same as last week. About one-half sold; the balance go to New-York. Of the entire receipts 1,000 go East. The range of prices (live weight) is 4c.@5¼c., which is an advance on last week.

SHEEP—In the yard 1,200 head sold at 5c.@5½c., live weight. No change from last week.

HOGS—About 1,500 stores offered, of which 700 sold at 4¾c.@5¼c., which shows a decline.

FREIGHT—The propellers take Beeves at 25c. ₱ head; WAIT's barges at 50c., and Hudson River Railroad 50c.

The following is a statement of the number of live stock received here *vid* Central Railroad, for the week ending this day, May 17, for previous week, and since Jan. 1:

	This week.	Last week.	Since Jan.
Beeves	2,416	3,228	40,715
Sheep	1,392	1,566	52,899
Hogs	5,625	5,250	84,882

Wilmington Naval Store Market—May 15.

TURPENTINE—Sales 300 bbls., at $5 for Virgin, $2 75 for Yellow Dip, and $1 55 for Hard, ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits—Sales on Thursday of 300 bbls., town-made, in extra order, at 45c. ₱ gallon. To-day, sales of 200 bbls., at 43c. ₱ gallon.

☞ The receipts of produce at Montreal, from the commencement of the year, amount to 155,466 barrels Flour, and 358,000 bushels Wheat, being fully fifty per cent. above those of any other corresponding period.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 1, 1858.

For the purpose of meeting the Bank Note Currency of the country upon a basis of greater security, with the same features of stability and perpetuity that appertain to Banking Institutions, the undersigned, being all the firms now engaged in the business of Bank-Note Engraving and Printing in the United States, respectfully give notice that they have associated themselves together under the style of the American Bank Note Company, and have been duly incorporated by law.

This Company offers to the public important advantages.

It combines the greatest skill and experience with the most perfect division of labor.

It brings to bear all improvements in machinery.

It offers the opportunity of selection from the whole material now in use.

It gives the greatest possible security by the superior perfection of work.

It places the business on a permanent footing, protecting the community against contingencies that might arise from the dissolution or derangement of any particular firm.

The business will be continued, as heretofore, at New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal, Albany, Cincinnati, Chicago and New-Orleans

The following are the names of the Trustees appointed under the Act, viz:

FREEMAN RAWDON,
TRACY R EDSON,
CHARLES TOPPAN,
SAMUEL H. CARPENTER,
MOSELEY I. DANFORTH,
EDWARD J. DANFORTH,
J. DORSEY BALD,
NATHANIEL JOCELYN,
WILLIAM H. WHITING.

Until arrangements are completed for the concentration of the business, orders may be addressed to the respective firms, each of which, representing this Company, will hereafter afford to Banking Institutions the aggregate advantages, responsibilities and safeguards possessed by all the houses composing this Corporation. Their prices will remain the same as here'ofore.

RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, New-York, Montreal, Cincinnati and New-Orleans; and with
ISAAC CARY, the New-England Bank Note Company, Boston; and with
GEORGE MATTHEWS, Montreal.
TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Boston.
DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., (late DANFORTH, WRIGHT & Co.,) New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Boston.
BALD, COURLAND & CO., New-York and Philadelphia.
JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., New-York.
DRAPER, WELSH & CO., Philadelphia, New-York, Philadelphia and Boston.
WELLSTOOD, HAY & WHITING, New-York and Chicago.
JOHN E. GAVIT, Albany.

PATENT LIGHTS FOR VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 19, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

DEAN & CHILD,

COTTON BROKERS,
No. 133 Pearl-st., New-York.
EDWARD B DEAN,
CHAS. W. CHILD.

6 CENTS PER ROLL FOR WALL PAPER,

worth 10c.,
At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

12 CENTS PER ROLL for OAK WALL PAPER, worth 18c. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

75 CENTS A PIECE for 6-feet GOLD SHADES, worth $1 25, At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

$1 50 for GOLD SHADES, Broadway price $2. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

$4 50 FOR 12 YARDS EMBROIDERED DRAPERY, Broadway price $6. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

$7 PER PAIR for LACE CURTAINS, Broadway price $10. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st. Between Robinson and Murray sts.

DRY GOODS.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest.)

Are now opening and offering for sale a fine variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC, AND OTHER PRINTS,
At the lowest market price.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsuttas,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS.
Also, an
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS
From Auction and Private sale.
Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a retail store.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in store a beautiful assortment of DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
SILK ROBES, 3 Flounces, and Double Jupes.
DRESS SILKS, in the newest styles.
GRENADINE ROBES, Double Jupe and 3 Flounces.
BAREGE ROBES, Double Jupe and 3 Flounces.
ORGANDY ROBES, Double Jupe and 3 Flounces.
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES.
GOODS suitable for Traveling Dresses.
Also,
REAL LACES and PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
together with a large and beautiful assortment of every description of
DRY GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
Canal, corner Mercer-st., New-York.

N. B.—A large and well selected stock of Goods, suitable for Mourning.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
We have now on exhibition
The largest and most perfect assortment of
ELEGANT MANTILLAS
AND SUMMER CLOTH CLOAKS
To be seen in the City.
We have reduced in price the entire balance of our unrivaled
SHAWL STOCK.
Our French Millinery Department is full of elegant novelties in
PARIS BONNETS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.
As our large establishment is devoted to these three departments, the extent, style and variety in each is unequaled in the United States.
5,000 French Lace Points and Mantillas just received.
CHARLES STREET & C.,
No. 475 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 534 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Offer to the public one of the
Largest and best selected Stocks of
CARPETING
to be found in this country, a part of which is
The entire Stock of a large Importing House declining business, which will be sold
20 per cent. less than the cost of importation.
1,000 pieces
BRUSSELS CARPETING, $1 per yard.
500 pieces
INGRAIN CARPETING, best quality, 75 cents per yard.
At Retail for Cash only.

DRESS GOODS.
CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
CORNER OF
CHAMBERS, CHURCH AND WARREN STS.,
ARE MAKING DAILY ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK of DRESS GOODS, of NEW and DESIRABLE Styles, suitable to the season, and at prices that will secure the custom of all Close Buyers who will examine it.

500 STELLA SHAWLS, $3 TO $5!

Broché Border Stellas	$5 to $12
Rich Broché Stellas	15 to 35
Canton Crape Shawls	5 to 75
Long and Square Broché Shawls	6 to 50
Cashmere and Barège Shawls	1 50 to 6

Silk Shawls, Scarfs, &c., in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Barège Flounced Robes	$5 to $18.
Rich Tissue Robes	12 to 14.
Robes à Quille, (new styles,)	6 to 19.
Muslin de Chene Robes	9 to 12.

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CHEAP CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Vestings, Drillings, Fancy Pantaloon Stuffs, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.
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Straw Mattings, English and American Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c., &c. Also,
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THE MARIE LOUISE, THE MATHILDE,
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TH

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1858.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—AMERICANS IN PARIS—THE FROZEN LAKE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE TWO RIVALS—TIGHT ROPE—BORRAS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—CAMILLE—THE TWO BUSSARDS.

BURTON'S THEATRE—THE DOWAGER—TAKING BY STORM—TAKE THAT GIRL AWAY.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—MONTE CRISTO—CLARI—SWILL MILK.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—SONS OF MALTA—AN OBJECT OF INTEREST—CATO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—ROSALIND BURBEE.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—MAT PELL'S Original Campbell Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—ARAB BROTHERS—MRS. GRUNDY—GINGER.

WOOD'S BUILDING—WOOD'S Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—HAPPY UNCLE TOM—STATUE LOVER.

NO. 637 BROADWAY—EXHIBITIONS OF PLANS FOR IMPROVING THE CENTRAL PARK—9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *City of Baltimore* leaves N. Y. for Liverpool...May 20
The *Star of the West* leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall...May 20
The *Vanderbilt* leaves New-York for Southampton. May 22

The New-York Times Office.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is published in the new TIMES BUILDING, on Park-row, Spruce-street and Nassau-street, where Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received. As we have at present only one of HOE'S TEN-CYLINDER LIGHTNING PRESSES in operation, we are obliged to put the first side of the paper to press by 10 o'clock P. M. Advertisers will confer a favor upon the Publishers, therefore, by leaving their notices at as early an hour during the evening as possible.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Star of the West*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain the Proceedings in Congress; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The new propeller *Austria* arrived at this port yesterday from Hamburg, *via* Southampton. Her dates are to the 4th inst., one day earlier than the *North American's* advices. Some interesting details of news are contained in our foreign files. The particulars of the news from India reach us by this arrival. The reported reverses of the British forces were not of a serious character, and are offset by the capture of the strong fortress of Jhansi, with a great slaughter of the rebels. The defeats of the British occurred near Azimghur and at Suram,—the latter a point between Allahabad and Gobeegunge. At the former place Col. MILMAN had been forced to retreat, with the loss of his camp and baggage, but reinforcements were marching to his aid. The capture of Jhansi was effected on the 4th of April, after a determined resistance. Sir HUGH ROSE was in command of the British forces. We publish a summary of the debate in the House of Commons on the proposed transfer of the powers of the East India Company to a Minister of the Crown. The House rejected an amendment proposing to connect a council with the new governing power.

Further details of the news from Mexico have arrived. The battle of San Luis Potosi, of which but meagre accounts were previously given, appears to have been a hotly-contested affair. The loss on both sides was great, but the Government forces under Gen. MIRAMON finally entered the city. The Zuloaga Government was reduced to great straits.

Gen. PAEZ declines, for the present, to return to Venezuela, notwithstanding the earnest invitation extended to him by Gen. CASTRO, assigning as a reason that his presence in the country at this period might tend to embarrass the free expression of the wishes of the people.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Havre and Southampton, is now thirteen days out.

The proceedings in the Senate, yesterday, were important. On motion of Mr. DOUGLAS, the Oregon bill was taken up by the casting vote of the Vice-President. A long and interesting debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. GWIN and Mr. DOUGLAS insisted upon the right of Oregon to exclude Chinamen and free negroes. A vote being reached upon Mr. TRUMBULL'S motion to postpone till December, it was lost; ayes 16, nays 38. The bill then passed; ayes 37, nays 17. So Oregon is admitted, so far as the action of the Senate is concerned. A bill was passed for surveying the Texan boundary. Mr. GREEN introduced a resolution to settle our difficulties with New-Granada, Nicaragua and Mexico. It was referred, and after an Executive session, the Senate adjourned. In the House, JOSEPH L. WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, the Democratic candidate, was elected Doorkeeper in the place of HACKNEY dismissed. The Civil Appropriation Bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole. The amounts in the bill foot up $3,819,000. Some amendments were effected, among which were appropriations to the amount of $10,000 for life boats on the coast of New-Jersey, and lightboats on Long Island Sound. The House refused to hold an evening session and adjourned.

The Government has not yet received any confirmation of the recent intelligence from Utah, though it is generally admitted in Washington that Governor CUMMING must have entered Salt Lake City. Meantime, we have still further news from Camp Scott, by telegraph from St. Louis, which, though it does not fully corroborate that previously published, leaves no room to doubt the fact that some movement was on foot for the peaceful adjustment of pending difficulties. Colonel KANE, who was sent out as Peace Commissioner by way of California, reached Salt Lake on the 25th of February, and remained eight days, after which he proceeded to Camp Scott, and subsequently passed frequently between the camp and a place of conference with the leading Mormons outside the city. As a consequence of his negotiations, Governor CUMMING left Camp Scott for the city on the 5th of April, and was expected to arrive there about the 11th. The general feeling in the city, contrary to previous advices, was in favor of peace, only a portion of the leaders advocating resistance.

A supposed incendiary fire occurred in Chicago yesterday morning, by which nine persons are known to have been burnt to death, and several others are missing. The buildings burnt, which were of little value, were situated on Wells-street, between Van Buren and Jackson streets.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors, yesterday, a communication was received from the Mayor, stating that a beautiful flag or banner had been forwarded to him by his Excellency MOHAMMED PASHA, intended as a present to the boys on Randall's Island, and expressive of the satisfaction felt by that functionary on his late visit. The correspondence was forwarded to the Board, and when the Committee on Randall's Island have fixed on an appropriate day, his Excellency will be invited to attend the presentation. The other business of the Board was confined to matters of ordinary detail. There are 7,013 inmates at the "Institutions," which is 848 more than the number for the corresponding week in last year.

The resolutions calling a meeting, yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, in order to adopt means whereby Congress should be "forced" into taking measures to vindicate the rights of the American mercantile marine against British insult and annoyance, seem to have been an unmitigated hoax, and understood as such by those from whom, ostensibly, they emanated. The few idle persons who did assemble were not able to procure a merchant for Chairman, and failed even to effect an organization.

Two shrewd "tilltaps" yesterday stole $150 out of the money-drawer of the grocery store of EDWARD LYONS, in Seventh-avenue, and made their escape undetected. An officer who saw them running for a carriage and take a seat in it, followed them, suspecting all was not right. Snugly inside of the carriage, they were counting over their money when the officer arrested them. Mr. LYONS hastened to make known the robbery to the Police Head-quarters, and there had the unexpected satisfaction of meeting the thieves and regaining possession of the stolen money.

On Monday and yesterday Recorder BARNARD held a second Court of General Sessions in the room of the Special Sessions in the Halls of Justice. Partly owing to the protracted suit of BUSTED *vs.* CARR, and partly owing to other causes, this May term of the Court of General Sessions, before the City Judge, has dragged a very "slow length along." To facilitate public business, therefore, the Recorder held a second court—a proceeding which has not occurred within the last five years. On Monday, PATRICK MCNULTY, for an assault and battery, was sentenced to eight months in the Penitentiary. JOHN KELLY, for forgery in the fourth degree, and PATRICK KEARNEY, for the same offence, were each sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. Yesterday CHARLES JOHNSON, convicted of assaulting and robbing WILLIAM G. NEWMAN, at the corner of Broome and Hudson streets, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison. WILLIAM BENSON, for robbing THOMAS RILEY, at the corner of Washington and Liberty streets, of $30, was sentenced also to ten years in the State Prison. ROBERT PORTER was convicted of assault and battery on JAMES MCDONALD. Sentence deferred.

The libel suit of BUSTED *vs.* CARR was continued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Ex-Judge WHITING summed up for the defence, and Mr. JOHN GRAHAM commenced his reply for the prosecution. He had not concluded at the adjournment of the Court. The case will be continued to-day. The Recorder holds the regular Court of General Sessions in the Halls of Justice.

Mr. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK read a paper before the Historical Society last evening, entitled "the Reminiscences of JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke," which was listened to with marked interest by a large audience. The paper, as its title indicated, was made up of Mr. V.'s recollections of Mr. RANDOLPH, and of anecdotes, which, he believed, had not before been made public.

At the annual meeting of the Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railway, on Tuesday afternoon, all the old Directors were unanimously re-elected. On this line, every night, or rather 1 o'clock in the morning, there arrive from Westchester and Putnam more than two thousand cans of good milk, that average forty quarts to each can.

The Witter Democratic General Committee could not obtain a quorum last evening, at Mozart Hall, Broadway, so it adjourned to next Monday week at the same place.

The election of officers of the Mercantile Library, last evening, resulted in the choice of the nominees of the reform party, which is opposed to raising the dues. The contest was a lively one.

ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., the distinguished philanthropist of this City, suddenly died at his house last night.

The anniversary of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening in the Second Presbyterian Church in Clinton-street, and was attended by a very crowded audience. Effective addresses were delivered by the President, by the Rev. Dr. TYNG, and the Revs. Messrs. MILBURN and CUYLER, and other gentlemen.

The General Markets, yesterday, were inactive for Cotton. Flour was heavy, and it partially declined a shade. Wheat was in fair request at uniform rates. Corn was scarce, and quiet, closing higher. The movements in Provisions were moderate, without any remarkable change in prices. Sugars were more sought after, at former quotations. Freights were depressed.

The New India Bill.

The Derby Government have passed, by an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons, the first of the series of resolutions setting forth the principles upon which the new India Government is to be constructed. The resolution is substantially the same as the first section of the bill originally introduced by Mr. DISRAELI, and its passage decides that the entire control of Indian affairs is to be taken away from the East India Company and put in the hands of the Queen. Whether she is to be aided by a Council, or to govern India alone, is a point upon which no decision has yet been reached. In the bill itself, provision is made for a Council of Eighteen, a large number of whom may have seats in Parliament, and none of whom the Queen will have the power of appointing. Four are to be chosen by the holders of Indian stock, and the remaining five by the Parliamentary electors of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and Dublin. The qualification for office in the case of the Queen's nominees and those of the stockholders, is to be ten years in the civil or military service of the Company, or five years in the Queen's Indian Army. The representatives of the five cities are not required to possess any other qualification than engagement in the trade with the East Indies for the five years next preceding the election.

There is in the whole scheme a curious mixture of boldness and simplicity. It is, for a Ministry presided over by Lord DERBY, something exceedingly bold to propose to admit the representatives of middle class interests to the number of the select few, who will deal directly with the destinies of a vast empire held by military force, and to all intents and purposes, governed militarily. But it is exceedingly simple to suppose that the parliamentary electors of the great towns will feel very grateful for the new duties imposed upon them, or that the "insatiable democracy" will be devoutly thankful for five-eighteenths of the Government of an Empire which it acquired in the beginning, and which, within the last year, it has saved from dissolution.

If this bill passes, it requires no great sagacity to tell from what class the Queen's nominees, or, in other words, those of the ministry of the day, will be selected. The eighteen members of the Council will hold in their hands the largest amount of patronage which any body of a similar size ever enjoyed, and we may readily conjecture that the royal nine will, of course, possess the lion's share of it. Now, no minister whom England is likely to see for many a day to come, will be able to give this away for nothing. He will of necessity have to do what all leaders of parties, in all free countries, must do, exchange it for parliamentary support, and they who can supply this are neither the Indian merchants nor traders, nor planters, nor officers of the Indian army, nor of the Indian civil service, but the great landholders at home, the "territorial influence," in short, whose reign Mr. DISRAELI at one time associated with the halcyon days of British prosperity and glory. The great chiefs of the upper House will give away places at the Indian Council board as they once gave away seats in the House of Commons, and in return they will send up docile recruits to the Treasury bench.

It is hardly necessary to say that the chances are all in favor of their nominees being men of the same "set," and that set is the very one which carried on the war in the Crimea, whitewashed Lord CARDIGAN and Sir RICHARD AIREY, smothered up the Chelsea inquiry, and hunted down Sir JOHN MCNEIL and Colonel TULLOCH, and which stands by every abuse to the death, by which a penny can be made. A seat at the board will, pecuniarily speaking, not be a very good thing, but it will be what a club-lounger considers better than good—it may be a snug thing. It is £1,000 a year for six years, without the necessity of leaving London, and with facilities for quartering a large and interesting family upon the revenues of the Indian Empire. The fact that the members must have served in India, is the only guarantee the public has for their showing the slightest improvement upon the old specimen of the official man with whom the British public is so lamentably familiar. But we must set off against this the fact that returned Indians are generally poor; that no man who is opposed to the existing state of things, or is likely to be troublesome, will find favor in ministerial eyes; that the first qualification for appointment will be amenability to party discipline, and subservience to party views. When we take into consideration that men so selected will constitute a compact body united in interest, and selected for their ability to act together, we may form some idea of the precise value of the position to be occupied by the remaining members of the Board. The nominees of the stockholders would doubtless coalesce with those of the Government, in virtue of their similarity of profession and antecedents, leaving the chosen of the great towns, the men of trade, in a position of pleasant isolation. We may easily imagine with what amount of attention thirteen old Indians, with diseased livers and palates grilled by curries, with official prejudices and habits strong upon them, are likely to listen to the opinions of five merchants whose connection with the East, and whose knowledge of it, are probably confined to drawing on Bombay or Calcutta against consignments of printed calico or pale ale. There would certainly not a day pass in which they would not be made to feel their helplessness. Social distinctions are overborne in the House of Commons by the largeness of the Assembly, and the publicity of its proceedings. There pride of birth, and pride of wealth, and pride of caste, are to a certain extent lost sight of in the impulses, the enthusiasm, the genuine sympathy, with what is wise and good, by which all large bodies of men, are, in spite of themselves, in the main, swayed. A board seated round a table, is something very different. Appeals, and protests, and arguments, which, addressed to the Speaker, would carry the house away, and rouse the nation, might be put down by a sneer if addressed to one of eighteen middle-aged gentlemen, at the upper end of the room. In small parties conventional distinctions between individuals assume unnatural importance. To make the five members a compliment to the cities, their number should be greater; and even if this were done, we should still be at loss to conceive upon what principle *all* the parliamentary electors of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Belfast, are entitled to votes any more than the parliamentary electors of any other great town. The mass of them have no more to do with India, and know no more of Indian affairs than the electors of Edinburg or Dublin.

The Mormon War.

The reported surrender and flight of the Mormons do not seem to be fully confirmed by the more recent intelligence. It is now stated that Governor CUMMING has indeed been permitted to enter Salt Lake City, with a few personal attendants, but without an army escort; and the credit of having accomplished this result is somewhat ostentatiously ascribed to Colonel KANE, whose mysterious mission to the Mormon head-quarters excited public curiosity some weeks since. But the rumor that any considerable portion of the Mormons, or even their leaders, had fled to the White River Mountains, or that they had consented to the entrance of the army and the full reëstablishment of Federal authority in the Territory, still lacks confirmation. BRIGHAM YOUNG has said from the beginning that if Governor CUMMING would come peacefully and without an army, no opposition would be offered to his entrance: he would be received and treated with courtesy. Up to this time this offer has been spurned by the Federal authorities. They have insisted upon marching the army into the Territory, and maintaining it there to support the authority of the new Governor. According to the recent reports, the Federal Government would seem to have abandoned this position, and to have consented at least to the terms proposed by YOUNG at the very outset. It is not likely, however, that the army will be withdrawn,—and the chance of meeting with resistance from the Mormons seems to be greatly lessened.

The expense of this Mormon campaign will not fall short of eight or ten millions of dollars,—and it is estimated by some that it will reach twice that amount. A more flagrant and utterly useless waste of the public money can scarcely be conceived. The whole movement seems to have been planned in ignorance of the service to be accomplished, and with a reckless disregard of the public treasure. According to present appearances nothing is likely to be achieved by this enormous outlay, which might not just as easily have been attained without it. It is possible, to be sure, that terms have been made with YOUNG more fully reëstablishing the Federal authority than reliable intelligence thus far received would indicate;—but if this has been done, it has been the work of Col. KANE, and shows that a judicious Commissioner at the outset would have been far more serviceable than the army. We are inclined to believe that the danger of a fight has been passed. We trust, however, that troops enough will be sent and kept there to enforce the authority of the General Government, and protect the personal rights of individuals.

THE SEARCH QUESTION.—Congress has acted promptly in the matter of the British visitation of American vessels. The House of Representatives has adopted a resolution calling upon the President for information, and the Senate has instructed one of its Committees to report whether any further legislation is needed to protect American commerce from these visits of inquiry or of search. The President has also acted with commendable vigor and decision, in directing our squadron in the Gulf to protect American vessels from such visitations in future. It is not to be disguised that our peaceful relations with England may be endangered by the execution of such orders, but we see no way of avoiding it consistently with national honor. If a collision should ensue between a British cruiser and one of our war vessels, the responsibility will rest with England. In the present state of opinion upon this subject, and after the explicit declaration of the position of our Government made in the letter of General CASS to Lord NAPIER on the 10th of April, the orders issued by the British Admiralty were in open defiance of the United States, and were as injurious to our honor as to our interests. So long as those orders are in process of execution the question can be argued in but one way, and that is by force. We trust the good sense of the British Government will lead to their withdrawal, and bring the subject back to the field of diplomacy.

The Mexican Question.

It appears from our Mexican correspondence, published in yesterday's TIMES, that very many of the public men of that country are looking abroad for that protection against incessant internal commotion which it seems impossible for them to secure through any unaided efforts of their own. It is stated that the party now in office is endeavoring to obtain the assistance of some of the European powers. There is nothing surprising in this intelligence, for nothing can be more certain than that, without aid from without, Mexico will fall into a condition of anarchy utterly fatal to the development of her resources, the prosperity of her people and the well-being of her neighbors.

We remain fully of the opinion we have frequently expressed, that this state of things imposes imperative duties upon the United States. If Mexico were so distant that we could have little or no intercourse with her, we could afford to look with indifference upon her decay, or her violent self-destruction. It might be held that those nations whose interests and safety were immediately affected by her conduct, should be left to take care of her. But it is not to be forgotten that she is our next neighbor. Her territory borders upon our own for thousands of miles. We cannot remain unaffected by her prosperity or her ruin. We have a right to demand at her hands the duties of good neighborhood. Whatever course self-protection requires is justifiable and necessary.

The greatest blessing which could be conferred upon the mass of the Mexican population is security for person and property. Let it not be pretended that rescuing them from the exactions of revolutionary bandits is oppression. On the contrary, they would hail the establishment of our authority with delight, as the commencement of their well-being. It is not necessary that we should admit them to citizenship in this Union. What they require is, protection for life and property and industry. What the more enlightened of them desire is the introduction of our enterprise, our capital, our people. Under an American Protectorate, Mexico would at once be tranquilized. In process of time she would be Americanized. Her population would learn industry and thrift from us. They would become enlightened, law-abiding and fitted for self-government, so that eventually their annexation would be a step of manifest propriety. In the meantime, the resources of their splendid country—naturally one of the most productive, healthy and delightful in the world—would contribute immensely to the commerce, not only of the United States, but of all other civilized nations.

An evening cotemporary perceives constitutional objections to a Protectorate. It will recollect that JEFFERSON declared the purchase of Louisiana unconstitutional. That measure was accomplished, nevertheless, and by his agency. And no one at this day questions the wisdom of his yielding to the destiny of his country in this great initial act of territorial acquisition.

Railroad Depreciation.

The rapidity with which Railroad structures and property depreciate is not understood by the public generally; although it is a fact interesting both to the traveling community and to those who purchase stocks for investment. Within a few days we have had an impressive example of the speedy decay of bridges, which may possibly direct attention for the moment to that of Railroad property generally.

Take the case of a new road which shall cost, if you please, ten millions of dollars. When it is opened, everything being fresh and new, bridges, embankments, grading, ties, iron and cars, the idea of decay scarcely enters into the mind of the public. Yet it is a settled fact that all these must be made over, and another expense of ten millions incurred within a period of ten years. In other words the depreciation from ordinary use is equal to, ten per cent. per annum on the original cost. At the end of ten years, all that remains will be the right of way. Evidently, to keep a road good, under the process of wear and tear, close and constant attention must be given by competent men to the condition of all its parts. The bridges, the rails, the rolling stock and the embankments, should be subjected to unremitting scrutiny. Is this done? Let the Saugquoit tragedy answer.

Who are relied upon to keep railroads in order? The stockholders choose a Board of Directors for this among other purposes. And who are the Directors? Not practical railroad men. Not men who make a business of their trust. Not usually men of any special qualifications. They are merchants and bankers—men of large private concerns, who are selected on account of their wealth and personal or political influence. They content themselves with managing the financial concerns of their road, leaving its actual care and supervision to Superintendents, general and local, and to trackmasters. How these officials perform their duty, let the rotten cords and bastard elm of the Sauquoit bridge testify.

If Directors would seek information from personal observation, and above all from conductors, engineers and brakemen, they would know far more than they do of the weak points in railroads, and could better guard against losses of life and property. Employes who run trains daily and nightly, whose own lives are exposed to every peril, are the men to tell what is wrong. A little conversation with them would open the eyes of Directors, and of passengers too, for that matter.

THE THIRTY-THIRD STATE.—Oregon is virtually a sovereign State of this Union. Yesterday the Senate passed the bill for her immediate admission, by a vote of 35 to 17. In the House it will encounter no effectual opposition, and before the close of the session she will constitute the thirty-third member of the Confederacy.

The opposition in the Senate grew in part out of provisions in the Constitution of Oregon, excluding free negroes and Chinese. On this ground Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, moved to postpone the consideration of the bill till December, and he was sustained by Messrs. HALE, WADE and others. A number of Southern Senators voted against the admission for the reason that the population of the Territory falls short of the number which would entitle it to a representative in Congress. But, as above stated, the bill secured a large majority, when it came to a final vote. The right of Oregon to exclude Chinese and negroes from residence within her territory was insisted upon by Messrs. DOUGLAS and GWIN. The latter referred particularly to the character of the immigrants from China, whose settlement in California was regarded as a public misfortune; and Mr. KING, of New-York, deprecated the influx of free negroes in large numbers as a calamity which the people had a right to guard against. Practically, the constitutional prohibition referred to is aimed at the Chinese, whose immigration to our Pacific coast is an evil of the gravest character. They are, as Mr. GWIN described them, a pestilent race, without moral character, industry or any qualities to fit them to dwell among our people.

THE SOUTH AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.—It will be seen by our reports of the proceedings of the Southern Commercial Convention, that the members of this body are not by any means agreed upon the proposition to reopen the Slave-trade, as brought forward by Mr. SPRATT and advocated by Mr. YANCEY. The fact that the laws of the United States forbid the traffic was apparently recollected by several delegates, who recognized in it a serious obstacle to the scheme. Nor was it altogether forgotten that two years ago Speaker ORR, himself, offered a resolution which passed the House of Representatives with only eight dissentient voices, declaring it the "settled policy" of the United States to prohibit the Slave-trade. Besides these reminiscences, it possibly occurred to the Convention that President BUCHANAN, Mr. MASON and Mr. SOULE, in their celebrated Ostend Manifesto, stigmatized that trade as "infamous." At all events the project of recommencing the importation of negroes from Africa made little headway even in an "intensely Southern" Convention, and it seems a little unfortunate that the first commercial proposition brought before the body should be one to commit piracy. Mr. A. DUDLEY MANN'S steam-ferry from Norfolk to Europe is absurd enough, but has the merit of not offending the moral sense of the country or violating the Constitution.

It is creditable that this wicked project, which the more "intense" of the Southern newspapers have been advocating, should get the cold shoulder. Virginia is understood to be specially averse to it, and on that account was soundly berated by Mr. YANCEY. It may be that the Old Dominion prefers the domestic trade in negroes; but no matter. She will be found in opposition to their importation from Africa, and the drama of Southern politics or commerce, without the concurrence of Virginia would closely resemble the play of Hamlet, with a certain well known omission.

It is evident that the planters must continue for a while longer at least, to raise their own negroes. They may as well turn their longing eyes away from the Guinea Coast at once.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—We should like to hear from the Washington *Union* some explanation of the removal of District-Attorney WEIR and the appointment of another person in his place. Under the Kansas law, as passed by Congress, the District-Attorney is to be one of the five Commissioners of Election upon the submission of the question of admission to the people of Kansas,—and it has been charged that he was removed because he would not pledge himself to advocate the Lecompton Constitution. We should like to know whether the President feels it to be any part of his duty thus to enter actively into the election and to throw the power and influence of the Government officers into either scale. We trust effectual measures will be taken to stop the violence and outrages which seem to be going on in the neighborhood of Fort Scott. Whether they have any party character, or grow out of political differences, we neither know nor care. All persons concerned in them should be promptly arrested, and all gangs of armed scoundrels who spread terror through that section of the Territory should be promptly dispersed.

GENERAL ETHAN ALLEN.—The Legislature of Vermont, at its session last Fall, made an appropriation to erect a suitable monument in which to place the bones of this famous patriot and soldier of the Revolution. Money in aid of the object was also liberally contributed in various parts of the State, for the Vermonters cherish the memory of the sturdy old hero with becoming pride. But when it came to removing the remains, they were not to be found! The ceremonies of laying the corner stone were consequently deferred, and a thorough research was made throughout the family lot, in all parts not known to be occupied by the graves of others, and wholly without success.

ALLEN'S resting place, in a romantically-situated cemetery, at Burlington, Vermont, has been pointed out, for more than half a century, by an unpretending slab, which recounted the dates of his birth and death, with a general notice of his deeds, closing with the following distich:

"His spirit tried the mercies of his God,
In whom he believed and strongly trusted."

The failure to discover his remains is embarrassing and unaccountable. The fact of his burial in that spot is, of course, too well known to be questioned. We have seen no theory explaining the disappearance of his remains. Certainly, in his life time, it was never difficult to find him, though sometimes he turned up unexpectedly, as in his memorable introduction of himself to the British officer at Ticonderoga.

POLITICAL.—In reply to the representations of our Washington correspondent that the Philadelphia *Press* was about to return to the support of the Administration, the Editor of that paper says:

"The story is an utter fabrication. It has no probability, no possibility, to rest upon. We have nothing to surrender. It would afford us great pleasure to agree with the general Administration on this Kansas question; but this will never be, until the Administration is true to itself, and to the pledges upon which it was elevated to power."

Amusements.

CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. ALFRED SEDGWICK gave an interesting Concertina *Soirée*, last evening, at the Brooklyn Music rooms, assisted by several artists of the City of Churches, and, also, by his son and pupil, CHARLES SEDGWICK,—a fine little fellow who plays upon the bass concertina. The feature of this entertainment, as of that given in New-York on Thursday last, was the performance of Mr. SEDGWICK on the Concertina,—an instrument that appears to be coming into fashion, and which certainly merits a larger share of consideration than it has heretofore received. In able hands it is one of the most effective of solo instruments and peculiarly suitable for home use, not only by the scope of its scale but by the quality of its tone. That it is capable of interpreting the most masterly combinations was abundantly proved by the extract from BEETHOVEN'S Septuor op. 20 played last night by Mr. SEDGWICK and his son. The latter on the bass instrument developing harmonic figures with a clearness really wonderful. The concertina has a scale more than perfect for a fixed instrument, being furnished not only with all the semitones, but with the enharmonic intervals. The notes lie readily beneath the fingers of either hand, and violin passages of extreme brilliancy are executed with facility. What gives great musical importance to this instrument is the fact that it is capable of playing a melody and accompaniment at the same time. The concertina has fallen into good hands, for the SEDGWICK'S are fine players and in every way capable of displaying the qualities of the instrument. Their *soirées* are peculiar and enjoyable.

FINE ARTS.—Mr. TROYE'S pictures of the Holy Land will be withdrawn from exhibition after the present week. It does not often happen that a series of paintings of such a peculiarly interesting character, and so faithful in their regard to nature, can be witnessed. The view of the "Dead Sea" has been highly commended by Eastern travelers, and this is the principal feature of the exhibition. To be seen at the Apollo Rooms, Broadway.

ERRATA.—Mr. GOLDBECK'S "Les Soupirs des Zephyrs" is "permeated with broken chords," not "personated," as printed in our notice of yesterday; and Mr. HOWARD "Sailor's Return" is, according to our judgment, a "minor" melody, and not a "union" one, as announced by the printer.

HERBERT'S WORK ON THE HORSE—ROMANTIC INCIDENTS OF HIS MARRIAGE, &c.—We learn from the publisher of Mr. HERBERT'S work on the "Horse of America," that so far from its not being a pecuniary success, as was intimated yesterday in the sketch of his life which we published, that it was a very great success, three editions of it having appeared within a year of its first publication, and that the author been paid double the amount which had at first agreed upon.

The incidents connected with Mr. HERBERT'S last marriage were in the highest degree romantic. He was one day last Winter walking through the principal street of Newark, when he saw a couple of ruffianly-looking fellows make an assault upon a young lady. He immediately ran to her assistance, and succeeded in driving off the ruffians, when the lady, after expressing her gratitude to him, requested his card, which he gave her, and a correspondence ensued, which led to an interview, and in two weeks from their first meeting they were married, the Rev. Dr. SCOTT, of Newark, being the officiating clergyman. The lady was young; she had a fortune which was settled upon her at her marriage, and her mother came on from Massachusetts to be present at the ceremony. A future full of golden sunshine and domestic felicity suddenly opened to the vision of the unhappy man. But the bright promise was soon obscured by a darker cloud than had ever settled upon him before. The exact cause of his wife's separation from him has not been divulged; his own solemn asseverations that it was not in consequence of any ill-conduct on his part is entitled to consideration. But, in regard to the slanders of the people of Newark, which he assigns as one of the causes, the *Mercury*, of that city, yesterday, says:

"It is proper to say, however, that his bitterness against the people of this city is without cause. They have ever treated him leniently, and the public opinion against him, on account of his ill-treatment of his wife, fell far short of his deserts. For a long time his habits have been of the worst character, leading him into excesses, which, no doubt, he regretted when reason resumed her sway. These have grown upon him until, utterly disappointed and wrecked, he has dishonorably terminated a not very honorable career."

We learn that he had on two different occasions, before his last deliberately planned attempt upon his life, contemplated suicide, and had taken laudanum to consummate his purpose.

He has left a work in manuscript ready for the press, entitled the *Marys of History*, which would have been published last year but for the stringency of the money market.

Mr. HERBERT'S son, by his first marriage, who was sent to England to be educated, has now a commission in the English army.

Among the private letters written by Mr. HERBERT, previous to his death, was the following, which we find in the Newark *Advertiser*, of last evening:

"MY DEAR MILES P'ANSON—The time has come, and I call upon you with the last words of a dying countryman to come and perform your promise. My last friend, do not fail me.

When you receive this I shall be lying dead in the cemetery. I could not be easy in New-York, and I must not be buried in the Potter's field, or by charity. Have me dressed in the clothes which I have put in the carpet bag, with the little packet I have sewn to the shirt upon my heart, and the pin cushion with "HERBERT" pricked upon it under my head—a plain oaken coffin, with this inscription only, "HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT—aged 51."

Let me be buried in your lot, send the coffin down by the steamer; no funeral and no pump. I send a note to Mr. SHACKLEFORD he will perform the service.

I inclose a draft for £10 sterling on my sister, which will pay all expenses; I have written to her. Come the moment you receive this, or you will be too late and they will thrust me into some hole away from humanity. She has refused all reconciliation absolutely and forever, but she is not to blame, and it is my last request that no friend of mine will blame her or defend me, except to say what I solemnly swear with my dying breath, that I did not marry her for money—that I did not know when I married her, and do not know *now*, whether she has any money or how much—that I never had a word or dispute with her about money, and never said one unkind word until that Monday, when I threatened my life if she would not tell me who had accused me to her falsely.

God forgive and God bless her. I forgive all men who have wronged me, and ask forgiveness of all whom I have wronged. Every shilling I owe in America will be paid from the lease of the house, and the books which I leave behind me, ready to be published.

Give my best parting love to all my friends, think of me sometimes as a most miserable man, yet your true friend. HENRY WM HERBERT,

MAY 15, 1858. Stevens House.

I wish to have a very small, very plain headstone of Little Falls, or Belleville stone, with this inscription.

HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT,
of
England.
Aged 51 years.
Infelicissimus.

Will you take care of VIXEN? She has been my only comfort. She has never left me for one moment. I am sure she knows I am wretched.

God bless you and your wife.

The following is the last letter he ever wrote:

MY DEAR MILES: You will find me in the cemetery, just outside of the garden gate, where I stopped for the last time to look at her beloved face—

As you go for the Coroner, telegraph to PHILIP H. ANTHON, No. 15 West Twenty-fourth-street, these three words—"*Herbert is dead.*"

He will know what to do. Your old friend,

HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT.

The body of Mr. HERBERT remained at the Stevens House throughout the day, (Monday,) and many persons who had known him while living called to view the corpse. Mr. ANTHON gave directions as to the necessary attentions to the deceased. Towards evening Mr. J'ANSON arrived from Newark and took the remains in charge, placing them in a neat coffin and removing them by the 8 o'clock train to HERBERT'S late residence in New-Jersey. The funeral will take place from "the Cedars," under the direction of JOSIAH HOWE, Esq., his legal adviser and one of his executors.

The British Outrages on American Vessels—Abortive Attempt at a Denunciatory Meeting.

On Monday last some of the morning papers contained a series of resolutions purporting to have been adopted at an informal meeting of ship owners, (no names were given,) held at DELMONICO'S some time before, and calling a public meeting in the Merchants' Exchange, to take place on Tuesday, (yesterday,) at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of devising "such measures as might be deemed necessary to *force* Congress to take such action as should preserve inviolate from British jealousy and annoyance so much of our Republic as is afloat on the high seas."

In consequence of this announcement, about one hundred persons had gathered yesterday in the Exchange, at the hour designated, and of these it would assuredly be extravagantly beyond the mark to say that even six had any direct interest in the object for which the meeting was convened. Ten minutes elapsed, and no move towards business was made. Then people began to inquire of each other who were those who had originated the call, and were any of them present, to which the answer was in every case the same: "I don't know anything about it." There was a general mystification. Ten minutes more crept heavily by, and then gentlemen began to grumble, to talk about being hoaxed, and finally to leave. One by one they dropped off, until scarcely a third of the number originally present remained; these did so apparently because, like the stars in the Irish song, "they had nothing else to do."

After some informal and unimportant proceedings a motion to adjourn until Friday evening, in the City Hall Park, was put and carried, and the meeting dissolved.

Death of Anson G. Phelps, Esq.

At a late hour last night, Mr. ANSON G. PHELPS, while sitting in his own house, suddenly fell dead. Although for some time past Mr. PHELPS had occasionally experienced a strange sensation about the heart, we understand that his health had been good, and that his decease was most sudden and unexpected. He presided last week over the anniversary meeting of the Colonization Society, of which he was then reëlected President. Mr. PHELPS was one of the most distinguished of the young merchants of New-York, for philanthropy, public spirit and wealth. He was a son of the late ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., whose munificence, both during his life and in his bequests by will, are "praised in all the churches," and the subject of gratitude in very many homes. Both father and son were members of the firm "PHELPS, DODGE & Co." It is not saying too much, to say that no man of his age could be more missed from mercantile, religious, and philanthropic circles of our City than Mr. PHELPS.

☞ The Excise Commissioners met yesterday in the Common Pleas Court-room, for the purpose of granting licenses, and adjourned without transacting much business. JOHN C. GAGE, Esq., has been appointed Clerk of the Board, in place of Mr. J. B. AULD, resigned. The Board is to sit for fifty days for the purpose of granting licenses.

Fires.

IN FORSYTH-STREET.—At 7 o'clock this morning a fire occurred in the German lager-bier saloon and theatre No. 174 Forsyth street, owned by LOUIS HARTMAN. Before the fire was extinguished the damage to the stock and fixtures amounted to $200, which is covered by insurance in the National Insurance Company of Jersey City.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FURTHER NEWS FROM UTAH.

Entrance of Gov. Cumming into Salt Lake City—Negotiations of Col. Kane with the Leading Mormons—The Position of Capt. Marcy, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 18.

The *Republican* has derived the following additional particulars of the Utah news from Mr. GARRISH, who left Camp Scott on the 12th April. While his information does not fully corroborate the news already given, it leaves no room to question the fact that Governor CUMMING had entered Salt Lake City.

Colonel KANE, who was sent out as a Peace Commissioner, *vid* California, arrived at Salt Lake on the 25th of February. He remained there eight days, and then proceeded to Camp Scott. He afterwards frequently passed from the camp to a place of conference with the leading Mormons outside of the city.

In pursuance of negotiations then entered into Governor CUMMING left Camp Scott for the city on the 8th of April, and was met by a gentleman on the 9th, two days' travel from the city. He was accompanied by Colonel KANE, and escorted by PORTER ROCKWELL, EGAN, and other Mormons. His arrival was anticipated at Salt Lake on the 11th, and handsome apartments had been provided for his reception.

A gentleman well informed about the Mormons, and just from Salt Lake, told the *Republican's* informant that the general feeling in the city was in favor of peace; only a portion of the leaders advocating resistance.

A scouting party in charge of B. F. FICKLING, about whose safety apprehensions had been felt, had returned to camp.

Provision trains for Camp Scott left Fort Laramie on the 24th of April. Col. HOFFMAN was to leave the next day.

Captain MARCY, with horses and mules and about three thousand sheep, was heard from on the Cherokee trail, two hundred miles south of Fort Laramie. He had not been joined by the troops detailed by General GARLAND, but was awaiting their arrival when heard from. His progress was very slow, but he would reach Camp Scott by the 20th of May.

The mail party experienced heavy rains east of Fort Laramie, and report the roads in wretched condition. Messrs. POWELL and MCCULLOCH, the official Peace Commissioners, were met on the 6th of May, twenty miles from Fort Kearney.

From Boston.

MOHAMMED PASHA—FORGERY—NAVAL—FORGERY—NAVAL—SAILING OF THE EUROPA.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 18.

MOHAMMED PASHA, the Turkish Admiral, arrived this morning, and put up at the Revere House.

SAMUEL FINNEY, a young Englishman, who has recently arrived here, was arrested last night for forging drafts and notes on several Boston firms, and also on the firm of THORBURN & SON, John-street, New-York. He was held for examination.

The frigate *Macedonian*, commanded by Capt. U. P. LEVY, was hauled off from the Navy-Yard with her officers and crew on board, and will be commissioned on Thursday.

The steam-frigate *Roanoke* has been thoroughly repaired, and is now ready for orders.

The Government sloop *Levant* is in dock, being overhauled and put in readiness for service.

The mails by the *Europa* will close here tomorrow morning, at 9 A. M., and she will sail for Liverpool *vid* Halifax about noon. Dispatches left at the Telegraph Office, No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, so as to reach here by 11 o'clock, will be promptly forwarded.

Nine Persons Burned to Death in Chicago—Three Others Missing.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 18.

A fire occurred this morning in Wells-street between Van Buren and Jackson streets. The buildings burned were of little value, but there was a lamentable loss of human life. Nine persons are known to have been burned to death, and three others are missing. The names of the lost, as far as ascertained, are as follows: HARRISON BARJAR, wife and three children, WILLIAM REILLEY, Mrs. JOHNSON and son. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as the building has been fired twice within a short time past.

Billy Bowlegs at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 17.

BILLY BOWLEGS visited the *True Delta* office and several other places, to-day, and was received with great honors, attracting thousands of spectators. JOHN MAGINNIS, Esq., proprietor of the *True Delta*, made a speech, to which BOWLEGS responded, expressing regret that he had not sooner made peace with the whites.

Reduction of Tolls on the Welland Canal.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, May 18, 1858—6 P. M.

The Canadian authorities have reduced the Welland Canal tolls equal to thirty-three and one-third per cent. on the leading agricultural productions of the West, and on the principal articles of merchandise. The reduction takes effect to-day.

Quarterly Meeting of the State Temperance Society.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 18

The quarterly meeting of the State Temperance Society will be held to-morrow, at Auburn. A good meeting is anticipated, as the organization is certain to carry the proposition for opening the constitution so as to attempt to introduce therein a prohibition clause.

Escape of Counterfeiters.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Tuesday, May 18.

Three prisoners, named KEACH, KELLY and DREW, confined in the jail at this place for passing counterfeit money, made their escape last night.

The Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, May 18.

The U. S. mail steamship *Augusta*, from New-York, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, all well.

The Ship Speed Wrecked.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, May 18.

The ship *Speed*, from Mobile to Quebec, was wrecked 40 miles east of Halifax on the 15th instant Her materials and cargo of salt were saved.

Burning of the Schooner Laconia.

SACO, Me, Tuesday, May 18.

The schooner *Laconia*, with a deck-load of cotton, and a full freight of general merchandise in the hold, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, May 18—10½ P. M.

There are to this hour no signs of the R. M. steamship *Niagara*, Capt. WICKMAN, now in her eleventh day from Liverpool, and about due at this port.

The Quarantine Trouble of the Persia.

The case of the *Persia*, detained at Quarantine on account of Small-Pox on board, and the conflicting jurisdiction of the Custom-House and Health Officers, has led to a correspondence, of which the following is the substance. Dr. THOMPSON'S letter rehearses the history of the case. Mayor TIEMANN'S expounds the law in the matter.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, QUARANTINE, May 14, 1858.

SIR: I have received Mr. CUNARD'S note of this date addressed to you informing you of the arrest of Captain JUDKINS, of the *Persia*, on a complaint of two Custom-House officers for obstructing them in the performance of their duty while the steamer was under Quarantine.

I have the honor to inform you that the facts are as stated by Mr. CUNARD. When the *Persia* reached Quarantine, a case of Small-Pox having been discovered on board of her, peremptory orders were given to Captain JUDKINS not to allow any person either to board or leave the ship. This order was given about 8 o'clock in the morning. The case of Small-Pox was then removed to the Marine Hospital, the room occupied by the patient cleansed and fumigated and the passengers and crew vaccinated. Immediately after this was accomplished, which was about 12 o'clock M., the ship was released from Quarantine and proceeded to the City. In the meantime permission was given to the assistant physician of the Hospital to aid in the vaccination; to one of the bargemen of Quarantine to fumigate the quarters from which the sick man had been taken, and to a steamboat to go to the weather side of the ship for the purpose of receiving the mails; but with these exceptions, no permission was given to any person whatever to leave or board the vessel.

I would also say that Captain JUDKINS acted in strict conformity with the Health Laws of the Port, and could not have done otherwise without incurring very serious consequences.

I have the honor to return herewith the note of Mr. CUNARD. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

To His Honor, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor and President Board of Health, City of New-York.

MR. CUNARD TO THE MAYOR.

SIR: Capt. JUDKINS, of the steamship *Persia*, has been arrested by the Marshal of the United States, on the complaint of two Custom-House officers, for obstructing them in the discharge of their duty. The only obstruction was, in not permitting them to land, and another to board the steamer, after she had been put in Quarantine by the Health Officer, who had given positive orders to Capt. JUDKINS not to permit any person whatever to leave or board the ship, without written permission from him.

I have to request that you will be good enough to inform me whether Capt. JUDKINS acted properly in refusing this permission to those Custom-House officers, and whether he would not have subjected himself to punishment, and his ship to arrest, if he had done otherwise?

THE MAYOR'S REPLY.

SIR: I received your note of the 14th inst. * * * I immediately transmitted your note to Dr. THOMPSON, Health Officer at Quarantine, and requested from him a statement of the facts of the case. In answer thereto I have received from Dr. THOMPSON a letter, from which it appears that when the *Persia* reached Quarantine, a case of small-pox having been discovered on board of her, peremptory orders were given to Captain JUDKINS not to allow any person either to board or leave the vessel; that this order was given about 8 o'clock in the morning. The case of small-pox was then removed to the Marine Hospital, the room occupied by the patient cleansed and fumigated, and the passengers and crew vaccinated, that immediately after this was done, which was about 12 o'clock, M., the steamer was relieved from Quarantine, and proceeded to the City; that in the meantime permission was given to the Assistant Physician of the Hospital to aid in the vaccination, to one of the Quarantine bargemen to fumigate the quarters from which the sick man had been taken, and to a steamboat to go to the weather side of the ship for the purpose of receiving the mails, and that with these exceptions, no permission was given to any person whatever to leave or board the vessel. These facts thus stated by Dr. THOMPSON, fully sustain certain positions, in my opinion, in the course pursued by Captain JUDKINS. Had he done otherwise, he would have subjected himself to punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both, as will be evident from the reading of the extracts from the Health Laws of the State—Art. 5, title 2, part 1, chap. XVI. R. S. * * *

In addition to this, the Act of Congress, passed Feb. 25, 1799, in relation to Quarantine and Health Laws, requires their observance by the Collectors and all other officers of the revenue of the United States. * * * * *

Independent, however, of this provision of the Act of 1799, the several States have no doubt the reserved right of passing the necessary laws for the protection of the lives and health of their citizens. *

The supremacy of the State laws in this respect has been frequently sustained. * * * *

The correctness of these views cannot, it seems to me, be called in question, especially in view of the admitted right of the States to pass inspection laws, and of the provisions of the Act of Congress of 1799, that the Quarantine and Health Laws, passed by any State shall be duly observed by the Collectors and such other officers of the revenue. If the Collectors and other officers of the revenue could disregard at pleasure the orders and directions of the Officers of Health, in regard to any vessel subject to Quarantine, under the Health Laws of the State, the complete isolation which at times the laws contemplate, and which is often absolutely necessary, could not be carried out or enforced.

Their going on board and returning from the vessel to the shore as they might see fit, would no doubt render ineffectual all the care and vigilance of the health officers to protect the health of the City, or to prevent the spread of pestilential, contagious or infectious diseases from the vessel having the same on board, and subject to Quarantine. The strict enforcement of these laws, also, while securing the City in a great measure from the inroads of disease by vessels, at the same time contributes to the promotion of its trade, and thereby to the revenue of the General Government from the customs therefrom, for if by a negligent administration of the health laws, or the permitted obstruction by any person of the officers charged with the execution of the same, pestilential and infectious diseases should be introduced into this great centre of trade, the health and lives of its citizens would not only be sacrificed, but its commerce would be greatly impaired, and the receipts of customs therefrom proportionably diminished.

Mercantile Library Election—Success of the Opposition Ticket—Dues not to be Raised.

The annual election for officers of the Mercantile Library Association took place at Clinton Hall yesterday. The polls were opened in the hall of the first floor at 8 A. M., and closed at 9 P. M. Up to 7 P. M., only about 70 votes had been polled. In the evening the members assembled in large numbers and the electioneering was spirited. The voters formed in a line, which extended from the door to the ballot box, in the centre of the hall, and advancing one by one depositing their votes. There was a great deal of pushing and shouting; boys amused themselves by pushing frequently from the entrance on Astor place to that on Eighth-street, and back, carrying all who stood in the way before them; some engaged in sham fights, and many paid frequent visits to drinking places in the vicinity; party spirit ran high; the "regular" ticket was supported by those who were in favor of raising the dues and those who favored the "Reform" ticket were opposed to the proposed change. No disturbance of a serious nature occurred; barriers were erected about the polls, and half a-dozen policemen of the Fifteenth Precinct guarded them. During the interval between the closing of the polls and the announcement of the result, the crowd, composed almost entirely of very young men, cheered and groaned for the candidates for whom each severally had predilections, or dislikes, and was quite as orderly in its behavior altogtner as an assemblage of individuals of the genus "Young America" for the purpose of exercising the right of suffrage ever is. Some, who cheered lustily for the Reform ticket, appeared to be connected with the Fire Department, and would occasionally raise a cry of "Fire in the Fifth!" or some similar alarm, and rush wildly into the street. Others, standing on the staircase, raised their voices for the "Regular Ticket," and hurled defiance at the opposition. One, who appeared to be the ringleader of those who delighted in rueing through the hall from end to end, to the serious annoyance of timid reporters and others who stood in the way, at length mounted the staircase and attempted to make a speech, of which the burden was extracts from the patriotic speech of PATRICK HENRY, and defiance to the opposing party. He was almost unheard amid the noise and confusion; posterity has doubtless lost much in consequence. About 10 o'clock it was announced that the Reform candidate for President was elected. Hereupon a great shout arose from his constituents, and when it had subsided, the orator of the staircase stood up on top of the wooden barrier, in front of the polling place, made another speech and subsided also—not, however, before a mischievous youth had pinned to his coat tails a play-bill of the Broadway Theatre, creating much merriment. His descent from the rostrum was the more speedily effected in consequence of a gentle pressure from persons behind him, who sympathised with his desire to descend, and afforded substantial and rather premature aid in his effort to do so. After him another spoke in the interstices of an almost constant interruption, and then Mr. SERVOSS, the President elect, from the staircase thanked his friends for their support. At 11½ o'clock the entire result was known.

The following are the nominees of the two parties respectively, with the votes which each received. The first ticket was successful;

REFORM TICKET.

President—Elias B. Servoss, with Park Bank.
Vice-President—R. A. Bachia, with Williams and Stevens, 312 votes.
Corresponding Secretary—E. L. Molineux, with Daniel F. Tiemann & Co, 319 votes.
Recording Secretary—Noah L. Farnham, with Clapp, Kent and Beckley, 322 votes.
Treasurer—Chas. E. K. Sherman, with Bank of Commerce, 320 votes.
Directors—Walter S. Coon, with Schieffelin Bros. & Co.; W. H. Wickham, with Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Charles H. Weidner, with the J. L. Mott Iron Works; Henry Bogert, with Carson & Hard; John W. Brown, with J. B. Murray; Joseph H. Lecour, with J. & C. Heydecker; J. H. Tiemann, with Daniel F. Tiemann & Co.

REGULAR TICKET.

President—Henry L. Pierson, Jr., with Pierson & Co.
Vice-President—Joseph F. Hanford, with Martin & Lawson, 270 votes.
Corresponding Secretary—Charles M. Catlin, with Ponvert & Co., 263 votes.
Recording Secretary—Henry E. Russell, with Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, 252 votes.
Treasurer—Roscoe H. Channing, with Corn Exchange Bank, 262 votes.
Directors—Charles T. Adee, with James Wilde, Jr., & Co.; Wm. H. Wickham, with Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Alfred Lockwood, with John Livingston; Wm. M. Purdy, with Grinnell Minturn & Co.; A. Lee Ward, with Struver, Kohl & Co.; W. T. Sprole, with Wilson G. Hunt & Co.; D. W. Berdan, with E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.

Police Intelligence.

SHREWD ROBBERY AND SINGULAR DETECTION.—Two young fellows giving their names as James Burns and James Quinn, were arrested yesterday in a very singular manner. They had managed adroitly to rob the money-drawer of the grocery store of Edward Lyons, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, of its contents, containing $140 in bills, and to get out of the way sometime before the money was missed. After going a short distance from the store they thought it advisable to leave the neighborhood as soon as possible and accordingly commenced running. As they were crossing Ninth avenue, at Thirty-fifth-street, Officer Lynbech, of the Twentieth Ward, saw them and thinking they were running for no good reason gave chase after them. The officer avoided, however, being seen, and stealthily pursued on after them as far as the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, corner Thirty-first-street and Eleventh-avenue, where they jumped into a carriage and ordered the driver to take them to the Cortlandt-street Ferry. Calling Officer Rowland to his assistance, they arrested the fellows just as they were counting their money preparatory to making a division of the spoils. The two youths were taken greatly aback at this unexpected intrusion upon their privacy. One of them threatened to shoot the officers if they did not mind their business, at the same time presenting the mouth-piece of a six shooter. Finding that this had no intimidating effect, and discovering that they were fairly caught, they next proposed to divide their booty with the officers, if the latter would let them depart without further molestation. The proposition was not, however, accepted, and the prisoners were at once taken to the Twenty-leth Ward Station-house. On arriving here, the prisoners discovered, to their great astonishment, that neither of the officers who had arrested them knew anything of the robbery they had just perpetrated. As the fellows refused to tell where they obtained the money found on them, Captain Curry had them sent down to the Police head-quarters in Broome-street. They had hardly arrived here and been "shown up" to the Deputy Superintendent of Police and his detectives, before Mr. Lyons made his appearance, and reported the robbery of his money-drawer. He at once identified the money found with the prisoners as that which was stolen from him. The prisoners—their daguerreotypes having been first taken and added to the Thieves' Gallery—were taken before Justice Kelley, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail each. The prisoners are noted "till-taps," and one of them has been arrested before for the same offence. Quinn is a girlish-looking fellow, and quite modest. Burns is a hardened-looking youth, and seemed ill-mated to his delicate companion.

Additional News from Mexico.

THE BATTLE OF SAN LUIS POTOSI—SEVERE SLAUGHTER—THE ZULOAGA GOVERNMENT IN A TIGHT PLACE—RESTRICTIONS ON THE PRESS.

The steamship *Tennessee*, at New-Orleans, brings further particulars of the battle of San Luis Potosi, which appears to have been a bloody engagement. The New-Orleans *Crescent* says:

"The news indicates the speedy downfall of the Zuloaga or Church Government. The Constitutionalists have won a bloody and hard-fought battle, inflicting great loss upon their antagonists, and they are almost everywhere becoming stronger, concentrating their forces, and obtaining possession of the most important parts of the country. VIDAURRI, with a large force from the State of Nuevo Leon, met the Zuloaga troops, under General MIRAMON, about seven leagues from San Luis Potosi. The Constitutionalists, it is stated, were about 1,300 strong, without artillery, and were under the immediate command of Gen. ZUAZUA; the forces of MIRAMON numbered 3 500 men, and were strengthened by several pieces of cannon. It is said to have been the bloodiest battle fought in the country since the war with the United States. MIRAMON was completely routed, escaping through a terrible fire, and entering San Luis in the utmost disorder with only about half the force with which he went into battle. He lost four pieces of artillery, his baggage-wagons, and had a great number of men taken prisoners. The number of slain on either side is not mentioned.

A letter from the Capital says that the Zuloaga Government has not a dollar, and the clergy, having already spent a million and a half hesitated to make further advances. It was necessary for OSOLLOS to march to the relief of San Luis, and he refused to stir a step unless supplied with sinews of war. The Bishop of Madrid finally arranged the matter by promising to pay him the sum of $150,000 on the 5th inst., the day fixed for his departure. The letter concludes by expressing the opinion that this clerical military misgovernment speedily approaches its downfall.

According to *El Progreso* the troops of ZULOAGA had committed many atrocities. Letters of the 24th ult., from Aguascallentes states that MIRAMON, after his defeat, caused all the disaffected who fell into his hands to be shot. *El Progreso* states, also, that a number of men from Oajaca and Puebla, on their way to take part in the defence of Vera Cruz, halted at Cotaxtla, exhausted with travel, and some of them sick. By chance Conos, at the head of a band of Reactionists, came upon them, took them prisoners, and murdered all, or nearly all, immediately afterwards. One of them, by order of Conos, was repeatedly plunged into the river and drawn out, and this operation was continued until life was extinct. The *Boletin* of Colima states that the troops of MEGIA and LANDA committed frightful excesses in Guadalajara, while in possession of that place,

The editor of *El Siglo* had been fined $1,000 for publishing a communication signed SR. SANCHEZ, favoring OSOLLOS for the Presidency, and the editor of the *El Heraldo* was mulcted in the sum of $500 for a similar offence. The decree imposing the fines was accompanied by a warning to the two editors to avoid the discussion of politics in their journals thereafter, and even to publish no political news, nor accounts of military operations in the Republic, no matter whether they might be to the advantage of the 'Supreme Government' or otherwise—unless copied literally from the official journal."

News from Tampico to May 1 is received. Capt. TRENIS, of the American brig *Stetson*, whose case has been reported, has published a statement of the seizure of his vessel by the U. S. steamer *Fulton*. He says:

"On the 28th of March, the Commander of the U. S. war steamer *Fulton*, and in spite of the desires of Gen. GARZA, took possession of my vessel at the bar of Tampico, and put her before the city. On her getting up there, he put her in charge of myself and the American Consul, and I at once commenced discharging; but I was able to get off only three or four canoe-loads a day for want of hands, and I cannot say when I shall finish or when I shall be able to leave. The Consul has named a committee of merchants to take off the cargo, so as to protect me from the robbery committed on it at the bar."

A Tampico letter in the *Picayune* adds:

"Ere this reaches you, the news of the operations of the band under JUAN JOSE DE LA GARZA will doubtless have found its way to your city. After that distinguished chief had finished his depredation on the brig *Stetson*, Capt. TRENIS, from your port, by first seizing her passengers and then robbing them of their money and baggage, they robbed the brig of her provisions and stores, and then landed all the cargo with the exception of her ground tier, from which they helped themselves to such commodities as silk handkerchiefs and other choice articles, until Capt. ALMY, of the United States steamer *Fulton*, obtained her release, and a promise from GARZA to pay damages after he takes possession of Tampico.

It is now thirty-two days since GARZA commenced cannonading this city, during which period he has thrown over 1,400 shots and shells in the midst of its inhabitants, killing and wounding many poor women and children. Several houses bear the marks of the 24-pound balls sent into them. GARZA'S agent in this place, Don JOAQUIN JIMENES, manifests his unbounded satisfaction at this. He is now a partner and manager of the house of GARCIA & COUTURIE, in this place—the worthy accomplices of JUAN JOSE DE LA GARZA.

Capt. TRENIS has behaved like a worthy citizen of the United States, and defended his flag in the most praiseworthy manner. I regret to say that GARZA has some Americans in his camp, and one a doctor from South Carolina, whose name I will not expose at the present moment. With the United States permit these insults which have been cast upon its unarmed merchant vessels to pass without a corresponding chastisement?

The perilous state of this city, of which you have been already advised, is far worse than it has been. Morning, noon and night it is under bombardment, and many of the houses are completely riddled with cannon shot and grenades that have been sent against it.

One house alone has received thirteen cannon balls, some of which were 24 pounders—one struck the corner of the roof of the American Consul's house, but did no serious damage further than to break a few of the slates; but the same ball rebounded, and one square further on carried away the leg of a girl, some twelve years old who has since died, and then it struck the window of the British Consul's office, sweeping everything before it, and breaking everything on the opposite corner, although it is a strong stone wall and buttress.

The throwing of the grenades were indeed most terrific, and has cost many poor innocent women and children their lives, who had neither part nor lot in their civil dissensions."

General VIDAURRI had written a handsome reply to General HENNINGSEN'S letter, offering him his services, and in the course of it alludes with explicit contempt to the insinuations of LOCKRIDGE against him.

Among the names of prisoners taken by the Government forces at Orizaba, appears that of an American, Mr. D. SIDNEY COOLIDGE.

City Items.

Touching the "Rejected Tract" (On the Family Relation as Affected by Slavery) it is announced by way of a reminder, that the premium for it was not offered by the Tract Society. An American gentleman resident in Scotland offered the premium of $200, and selected the Committee of Awards.

In the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the bill of WILLIAM J. HASKINS, amounting to $550, for services as Excise Commissioner, and duties appertaining thereto, was referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion.

The Land Reform Executive Committee held a meeting on Monday evening, and after hearing letters from the Hons. PRESTON KING, FRANK. P. BLAIR and JOHN COCHRANE, passed a series of resolutions, which argue the necessity of some *constitutional* limit to taxation.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—Manufactures are rapidly increasing, trade is reviving, business is improving, and therefore now is the time to purchase SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. These are the only machines capable of doing every kind of work, and it is necessary to have them to obtain the work. Singer's new family sewing machine, being the latest and the best, the most beautiful and the easiest to operate, is commanding universal favor. Call and see them, and send for a circular. I. M SINGER & CO, No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Times Building Job Printing Office.**—H. S. TAYLOR has removed his office to the basement of the new *Times* Building, under the *Times* Counting-room, where he is prepared to furnish every variety of Book and Job Printing, of superior excellence, at low rates,

☞ **Elegant Spring Goods.**—
New styles of
CHANDELIERS and GAS-FIXTURES,
New styles of SILVER-PLATED WARE,
IVORY-HANDLED CUTLERY,
of our own manufacture, (for which we received the only large Gold Medal given by the American Institute)
Also,
BEAUTIFUL FRENCH CHINA DINNER,
TEA AND TOILET SETS,
BRONZES, VASES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.,
Received this day,
Per ship *Investigator*.
All of which we are selling at very moderate prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Preparations for the Summer Jaunt.**—Visit CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway. He has durable and substantial gaiters for the ladies, admirably adapted for traveling and country wear; patent leather and stout boots for the gentlemen for like purposes, and boots and shoes for children that will stand any amount of hard usage, all of which he is ready to sell at exceedingly cheap prices. CANTRELL is doing a great business, the result of first-class articles and moderate charges.

☞ **Window Shade Manufactures and IMPORTERS of CURTAIN GOODS.**
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st.,
have an Unrivaled Stock of WINDOW SHADES,
of their own manufacture,
which they invite all close buyers to examine.
Also English and German Damasks, Satin de Laines, Cornices, &c., at low prices. No. 291 Broadway.

☞ **Important Removal.**
The Agency for
LILLIE'S CELEBRATED CHILLED IRON, BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFES
VAULT DOORS AND LOCKS,
has been removed from No. 265 Pearl-st. to the spacious store of Messrs. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway where Dr. J. C. MORRIS will be happy to serve his friends and customers.

☞ **Stearns & Marvin's,**
WILDER PATENT,
Salamander Safes.
Secured by the "La Belle"
POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS,
239 of which have been tested in accidental fires.
Also a few SECOND-HAND SAFES for sale cheap at No. 40 MURRAY-ST.

☞ **Patent Electro-Magnetic BURGLARS' ALARM**
Is a perfect security to your doors and windows, and protection to person and property. It is a practical thing, rendering every man's house completely burglar-proof. Call and see it in operation, and you will say, 'apply it to my house as soon as possible." For full description and references, see circulars.
E. HOLMES, Proprietor, No. 435 Broadway.

☞ **Sewing Machines.**
WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.
The *Times*, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Sun*, and all the principal papers in the Union, acknowledge the superiority of the BOSTON FAMILY SEWING MACHINE and GIBBS' $15 SEWING MACHINES over all others, for family use. At wholesale and retail No. 480 Broadway, New York. Open evenings. C. W. THOMAS & CO.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Grover & Baker's**
CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway.
"Grover & Baker's is the best."—*Amer. Agriculturist.*
"The *Tribune* says amen."—*Tribune.*
"All that it claims to be."—*Independent.*

☞ **Boots, Boots, Boots, Boots.**
SHOES, GAITERS SHOES, GAITERS
LORIN BROOKS & SON, established in 1829, have on hand a large and superior assortment of all the various styles.
No. 188 Fulton, opposite Church-st.

☞ **Barthelf's Sewing Machines.**
These Machines make excellent work.—*N. Y. Sun.*
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
Agents wanted. No. 489 Broadway, (cor. Broome-st.)
Send for a circular. Address care Box 2,841, Post-Office.

☞ **Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.**
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
AT GREAT REDUCTION
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

☞ **The Wheeler & Wilson**
SEWING MACHINES
are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office, No. 343 Broadway.

☞ **International Hotel,**
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.,
OVER TAYLOR'S SALOON,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
ALFRED FREEMAN, Proprietor.
The house has been newly carpeted, painted, and put in complete order, and is now one of the most complete and desirable of the New-York hotels.

☞ **Bengal Plaid Felt Hats.**
A NEW ARTICLE,
JUST RECEIVED BY
BEEBE & CO.,
NO. 156 BROADWAY.

☞ **New Paper-Hangings and Decorations.**
FRANCIS PARES & CO.,
No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.,
are now opening all the new styles of every quality which they offer at wholesale and retail, at lowest rates.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Side-board or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden lane.

☞ **R. T. Wilde, in enlarging and rendering** more easy of access his millinery show-rooms, No. 251 Broadway, would notify the world of fashion and of business that he has put down the prices of his superb Paris bonnets, dress caps, flowers, ribbons, straw goods, &c., not only below the Broadway mark, but below that of other houses less prominently and conveniently located.

☞ **Green Turtle**
SOUP AND STEAKS,
Every day this week, at
PETIT & CROOK'S, No. 136 Water-st.

MARRIED.

HULL—KIPP.—At Sing Sing, on Thursday, May 13, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. John P. Hermance, EDWARD H. HULL of New-York, to Miss LIZZIE A., daughter of Abram Kipp, Esq., of Sing Sing.

MILLS—HOLBROOK.—In Worcester, Mass., on Monday, May 3, by the Rev. Horace James, MATTHEW MILLS of Thompson, Conn., to Miss MARY LOUISA HOLBROOK, of Worcester, daughter of the late Dr. Horatio Holbrook, of Thompson.

DIED.

HARPER.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 18, Mr. THOMAS HARPER, after a protracted illness, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family, the members of Blooming Grove Lodge, No. 183 I. O. of O. F., and the members of the "Caledonian Fusileers," are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of 36th-st. and 11th-av., to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment

☞ Dumfries (Scotland) papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 18, ROBERT FIELDING, eldest son of Coleman Williams, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 15 West 22d-st., on Thursday, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

PALMER.—In this City, on Thursday, May 13, of scarlet fever, MILES, aged 4 years, and on Monday, May 17, EMMA, aged 6 years, only children of Dr. Miles W. and H. Angelica Palmer.

The funeral of the latter will take place on Wednesday, May 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents No. 64 Rivington-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

PEARL.—Very suddenly, EDWARDETTE PEARL, daughter of the late Edward Pearl, of the city of Troy, aged 8 years, 7 months and 18 days.

☞ Washington City, Troy, and Northampton papers please copy.

PHELPS.—On Tuesday evening, May 18, ANSON G. PHELPS.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

WHITLOCK.—At Harlem, on Monday, May 17, CATHARINE A., wife of James A. Whitlock, and daughter of John J. Davison, of New Brunswick, N. J., aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father in law, JAMES C. WHITLOCK, Avenue A and 120th-st., at 12 o'clock M., this day, (Wednesday.)

☞ New Brunswick papers please copy.

RANDELL.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, May 18, CHARLES HENRY, only son of Charles H. and Mary A. Randell, aged 10 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 20th, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his father, corner of Avenue A and 120th-st.

HUMPHREY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 18, Mr. DANIEL HUMPHREY, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 202 North 6th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday afternoon, May 20, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Monday, May 17, CHARLOTTE STONE, relict of the late Thomas Smith, aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, J. W. Smith, at 2 o'clock, this day, (Wednesday.) Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation. Cars leave Brooklyn at 10 A. M., 12 M., and return at 5 P. M.

BARTON.—At Union Springs, N. Y., on Sunday morning, May 16, infant son of Samuel M. and Henrietta Barton, of this City, aged 4 days.

HARMON.—At Buffalo, on Monday, May 17, HARRIET J., wife of E. F. Harmon, daughter of the late Jonathan White, and niece of JAY Jarvis of this City.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., No. 158 Bowery, after a course of steady devotion to the cure of Consumption for upwards of 15 years, has arrived at a decisive and successful course of treatment for all diseases of the lungs and throat which has positively cured hundreds of sufferers who had given up all hope. Tubercles on the lungs are as susceptible of healing, if properly treated, as any other disease, and those suffering from these are respectfully invited to call upon E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., 158 Bowery. Send for a book on Consumption (gratis.)

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.
No 653 Broadway.
Pineapple Dress Goods,
China Silk Crape,
Pongees, Satins, and
Every variety of Eastern curiosities,
Wholesale and Retail.

HIGHLAND BONNETS,
AND WHAT THEY HAVE DONE.
SEE THE
SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL
For a thrilling history of the achievements of the Highland Regiments.

DR. LEVETT'S PATENT IMPROVED ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—The plate covering the roof of the mouth is dispensed with by a novel and ingenious application of the principle of atmospheric pressure, the merit of which gained it the full commendation of the Patent Office. Its importance can be seen at once. No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

A MEDICAL WONDER.
"HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM,"
Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout, in their worst stages; also, scrofula, king's evil, erysipelas, old ulcers and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaints, kidneys, salt rheum, incipient consumption, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURED MRS. C. GORE, No. 322 6th-av., of SCROFULA or KING'S EVIL. The Ulcers had destroyed the flesh from the neck, until the windpipe was exposed. It cured Mrs. Gore also of dyspepsia.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURED MRS. BURTON, No. 31 King-st., of SCROFULA of the Neck, Head and Arms. The ulcers had destroyed the flesh of the bones, pieces of which were discharged.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURED DR. B. RICE, Nos. 31 Grove-st. and 21 Clinton Market, of INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM and GOUT, after he had been crippled for years.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURED MISS BOWERS, corner 131st-st., and 4th-av., of a terrible case of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas and Pimples, which had entirely destroyed her hair, and so disfigured her she could not appear in public for years. She has not a scar left, and her hair is completely restored.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURED EX-ALDERMAN J. Kelley, Thirteenth Ward, E. D., Brooklyn, of rheumatism, after he had been under medical treatment in vain, and crippled for months.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURED MR. E. B. WOLLY, dock master, No. 171 Madison-street, of a terrific ULCER, after he had been in the Broadway

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS cook, in a respectable family; has lived with some of the best families in the City. Understands her business perfectly. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st st., 1st floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, understands all kinds of family cooking; is able to take the entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, and Newport preferred. Has satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 4th-av., in fancy store, between 13th and 13th sts

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework, by a faithful, trustworthy, and highly recommended girl; is a very good plain cook and a most excellent washer and ironer; makes first-rate bread; was much esteemed for industry, steadiness and being willing, by her former employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of soups and game, fancy pastry and is an experienced baker; has no objection to the country; best City reference given; the other is an experienced waiter. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 135 East 11th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress, or as laundress alone by a very experienced reliable Protestant servant, who has the very highest City references; is an excellent, thorough meat and plain pastry cook, and a superior laundress; neat about her kitchen, and always obliging. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable Protestant woman to go to the country, who perfectly understands her business, and can produce the highest recommendation, for capability, &c. Apply at the Employment Agency of the P. E. Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days

WANTED.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE WISHes to procure a situation for a very respectable, middle-aged Protestant woman, as child's nurse. She has had long experience in that capacity, and can come highly recommended. Apply at her present employer's, Room No. 166, Grammercy Park House, East 21st-st. Can be seen for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; one who understands cooking and baking in all its branches; is an excellent laundress and understands all kind of French fluting; the best of City reference can be given from her last situation. Call at No. 328 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL for light housework, chamberwork or care of children; is neat, smart and intelligent; truthful and conscientious to her employer; wants a good home in a quiet family; will be found a faithful and desirable person; will go for board and clothing, or $3 or $4 per month; can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid, or to take care of children; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 431 7th-av., first floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as seamstress and ladies' maid; understands all kinds of family sewing; also, Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine. She is of a kind, willing disposition and has the best reference as to honesty and capability. Apply at No. 177 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE American girl, as child's nurse and do plain sewing, or chamber work and plain sewing. Would have no objection to travel with a lady. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 244 Elizabeth-st., near Houston, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman in a respectable private family; is a good plain cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 94 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; would do chamberwork and sewing. Has the best of City reference. No objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; would wish to engage in a private family. Can produce best of City reference as to capability and character. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and sewing in a respectable private family. Has the best of City references. No objection to go to the country, or to travel with a lady. Can be seen at her late residence No. 99 5th av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and hairdressing, and do up fine muslins; would have no objection to travel for the Summer. The best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 329 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Call at No. 302 Mott-st., between Houston and Bleecker.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nursery maid; has had several years' experience; capable of the care of an infant from its birth. the best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 63 Remsen st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. understands her business perfectly in each capacity, and has the best City reference. Apply at No. 68 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITUation in a private family as chambermaid and fine washer, or plain sewing, or as laundress. No objection to the country. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 West 15th-st, near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT AND PERFECTly trustworthy young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to the country. The best of City reference, can be had at No. 33 West Washington place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY A young woman who can give the best of City reference, and has lived in the best of families. Also, one as cook. Both have lived together, and can be seen at No. 165 East 19th-st, 3d floor, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE COOK in a private family; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 118 East 16th-st., between Livingston place and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE, by one who has filled that situation, and has good references from her last place, where she has lived three years and six months; is a Protestant, and can do plain sewing. Can be seen this week at No. 228 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, and the other as cook; both have good City reference. Apply at No. 283 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse, and to do plain sewing, if required; is a Protestant; good reference can be given. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 424 7th-av., second floor, front room between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady, (a widow,) who feels herself qualified to take charge of a family, and would be willing to make herself generally useful. The best of references given and required. Address Mrs. B., Union square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH young woman, a situation as competent seamstress or lady's maid; no objection to go as housekeeper; is well acquainted with housekeeping. Call at No. 118 East 16th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXPERIENCED cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a respectable woman, with good City reference for industry and ability. Apply for two days at No. 161 2d-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 120 4th-av., corner of 12th st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, OBLIGING AND tidy woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid, or to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days only, at the residence of her former employer, No. 79 East 16th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRL wishes a situation as nurse and plain sewing or chamberwork. No objection to go in the country. Call at No. 113 West 31st-st, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl, to take care of children and plain sewing or children and assist in chamberwork Call at No. 202 East 19th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone, in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 270 West 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 295 West 29th-st., top floor, front room, for three or four days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress. Would have no objection to assist in taking care of children or light chamberwork. Call at No. 325, in the store, bet. 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion in a small family as cook and washer and ironer. She can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 100 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 2d av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as waitress or chambermaid in a private family. Has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 139 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse; has no objection to going into the country. Can be seen for a week at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AND A PROtestant girl, situations in small families to do housework. Can be seen at No. 210 17th st., a few doors from 9th-av., in the bakery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WORK BY THE day or week. One who perfectly understands her business. Apply No. 7 Union-court, bet. 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A PLACE as seamstress and chambermaid; would take care of children. Can be seen at 264 Union-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or waitress alone. Good reference given. Apply for two days at No. 134 West 16th-st

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES TO SPEND the Summer vacation in a family as governess or companion, either to travel or to reside in the country. Address No. 38, Union square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a lady, a widow of 43 years of age, without incumbrance; is active and industrious, accustomed to good society, competent to take the entire charge of the house, speaks French and English fluently; no objection to go a short distance in the country; satisfactory references given and required; none but Protestants and private families need apply. Call or address M. L. P. T., No. 64 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a middle-aged Protestant woman, has been in that capacity for many years, will be found fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's family, is fond of children, and a good nurse in sickness. a pleasant country home preferred. Reference as to character and capability from her employer, who has known her for many years. Anything addressed to E. M. C., box No. 1,361 Post-Office, for this week, will meet with attention.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; would assist in the care of children, or wait on a lady, or other light duties, if required; understands dressmaking, and all kinds of family sewing; is of a kind, willing disposition. Can show the best of reference as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 26 East 19th st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A GENTLEMAN'S family, by a cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and who will undertake the entire charge of the kitchen; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SITUATIONS; ONE, a Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. The other as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer The best of City references. Can be seen for one day at their present employer's, No. 5 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waiter; is willing to take care of children, or assist with the washing; would make herself generally useful Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 192 7th-av., 2d door from 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook in a private family; understands cooking and baking in all its branches. Best of City reference can be given. Can be heard from, till suited, at No. 80 Prince-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid or general housework, laundress or cook, in a respectable family, as the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 16 Gansevoort-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL OF 17 OR 18 years, a situation to mind children or do chamberwork and washing; is willing to go in the country with a lady or travel; has good City reference; quick at the needle; wages $5 to $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK in a small private family. The best of reference given from the last place, where she served five years and a half. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and plain sewing, or cambermaid and waitress. Has five years' City reference from her present employer. Apply at No. 102 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in some good family, to take care of children; no objection to the country, or to travel. Apply for a few days at No. 72 Franklin-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH WOman, a situation as nurse or seamstress; fully capable to take charge of a baby from its infancy. Address J. M., at the office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PERSON TO DO chamberwork and sewing, and to take care of children. She has lived five years in her last place. Call at No. 78 North Moore-st. Country preferred.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 13 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COLORED WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family, City or country. Can be seen, till engaged at No. 245 West 29th-st., between the 9th and 10th avs., in the rear, second door.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A STRONG AND ACTIVE YOUNG man, 26 years of age, and of pleasing address, a situation as porter in a wholesale grocery or liquor store; always acquainted with the management of horses, and a good driver; can write well; wages not so much an object as an opportunity of learning the details of the business. Sixteen months' reference from a first-class business gentleman in the City. Address, for three days, M. J., Box No. 220, *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A RESPECTABLE young man and his wife, Protestants, without incumbrance; the man as coachman; understands the care and management of horses perfectly; is a careful driver, and will assist in the garden. His wife as comp tent seamstress and nurse; can cut and fit; will do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; very best of City reference; will go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 360 6th-av., one door above 22d st

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable men as waiters in a hotel or boarding-house, or would go separate or take charge of a house in the country. Both are men of experience and understand their business in every respect and willing to give general satisfaction. Address J. S. D., for two days, at No. 125 4th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE man, as waiter in a private family; one who understands his business in all its branches, and can produce the best of City reference from his last employer. Call, or address, for two days, R. F., No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and plain gardener, and is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; is a sober, steady young man, and has the best of reference from his last place. Direct, for two days, JAMES, box No. 150 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as porter in a store or hotel; can write a fair hand; is expert at figures, knows the City well; can drive single or double; would make himself useful Has good reference. Address T. C., Box 109 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, to take care of horses; is a good driver, and understands working in a garden, if required. Can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen at WALTER PARK'S, corner of Clinton and Amity sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN EMPLOYment as coachman, carman or teamster; accustomed to care and drive horses; will make himself useful at any business in City or country. Call for FRANKLIN TATE, No. 127 West 29th-st., rear, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE COLored man, as coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business. Can give good testimonials as to capability and character. Apply at the harness store. No. 79 Bleecker-st

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN recently arrived, as coachman or groom in the country; understands the care of horses thoroughly; or porter in a store and drive wagon. Apply at No. 28 4th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable man; understands his business perfectly well; is a good and careful driver; the best of reference given. Address M K., No. 345 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER, IN A private family; has four years' City reference from his last place. Apply at No. 877 Broadway, near 18th st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A PROtestant, a situation as coachman; country preferred; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A PERSON OF EXPERIENCE, AN engagement in a Straw and Fur Establishment. Is a practical furrier and a good accountant. Best of City reference. Address T. B., Box No. 111, *Times* Office

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, (SINGLE,) a situation as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses and carriages well and is a vegetable gardener. Address J. MOORE, No. 126 Clinton place.

WANTED—BY A LITHOGRAPH ENGRAVER, crayon, penwork and drawing from nature, employment. Address L. R., Box No. 192, *Times* Office.

NOTICE.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN WISHES to procure a situation in a country store as salesman; has a thorough knowledge of the business and can produce the best of character. Would have no objections going West. Address WILLIAM HENRY, *Times* Office.

TO FARMERS.—A STEADY, ACTIVE YOUNG man, with good City reference, wishes work on a farm, or at a gentleman's country seat; he will be found willing, obliging, competent, sober and honest. Call or address, PETER, at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A GERMAN girl, (Protestant preferred,) to do general housework; must be a good cook washer and ironer, and be able to take care of a little child whenever she should be required. She must be able to talk English as well as German. Good wages will be given. Reference required. None but such need apply at No. 2 Depau place, (Thompson st.,) between Houston and Bleecker st., from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, two domestics—one to do cooking, washing and ironing—the other as chambermaid, waiter and seamstress. Both must be well recommended for neatness, good temper, honesty and capability. Apply at No. 89 West 20th-st.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE, in this City, a bill-clerk, who writes a good hand, and is quick and correct in figures. Address T. B., at this office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; ONE who understands cutting and fitting and has first-class references, may apply at No. 78 East 18th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT NURSE, not over 20 years of age; good wages given to a person that will suit. Apply at 8 in the morning, and between 9 and 10 in the evening, at No. 110 5th av.

WANTED—A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS TENDing a steam boiler. None need call unless they understand the business, at No. 124 Chambers st., N. Y.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WESLEY'S SELECT FEMALE OFFICE, No. 360 6th-av., one door above 22d-st., has on hand a number of smart, experienced and well-recommended Protestant and other girls for City and country. Employers will not be disappointed by applying to-day, as several good cooks, Protestant nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiters, laundresses and housework girls are waiting situations. N. B.—No charge until engaged. A lady in attendance.

INSTRUCTION.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.

This school is situated in the pleasant and healthy village of Ballston Spa, 15 minutes' ride from Saratoga Springs, formerly under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Babcock. It is still conducted by able and experienced teachers. Pupils received at any time, and charged only from the time of entrance.

Terms.—$90 per session of 21 weeks. Session begins the 3d of May. For further information or circulars, address the Principals at Ballston Spa, N. Y. One of the Principals may be seen at the Astor House on the 2 st. 22d and 24th of May, and will take charge of boys about to enter the Institute.

REV. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, Principals.

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUtions are respectfully desired to examine the NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of 112 pages, containing descriptions, illustrations, critical notices and discriminating and intelligent commendations from Teachers and the Press in all parts of the Union, of the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES.

A full course, from the child's initial book to the highest college manual, of PROGRESSIVE TEXT BOOKS, constructed on uniform principles, and prepared wholly by experienced and successful Teachers.

Copies sent gratis, and prepaid, on application to the publishers. IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO SCHOOLS, SEMINARIES and TEACHERS.—The American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, room No. 4, supplies schools and families with competent teachers and governesses. Special attention paid to orders for music teachers. Parents supplied with circulars gratuitously. Teachers supplied with positions. Wanted, three music teachers, (ladies; salary, $350 to $600 and board. Other teachers wanted. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. JAS. RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal, Resident Teacher of French in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

ALONZO FLACK, A.M., PRINCIPAL, HUDSON River Institute, Claverack, N.Y., three miles from Hudson City. Board and tuition $40 per term. Classes will be formed the 4th of June. Students received at any time. Special advantages in French, painting and piano music. Ladies completing the course are furnished situations to teach at salaries from $200 to $500 per year. For particulars, address the Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE FERRY, BERGEN COUNTY, NINE MILES FROM HOBOKEN, N. J.—This school is situated on a large farm in a healthy and retired location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year, (no extras.) For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

A PARISIAN WIDOW LADY, OF HIGH respectability, offers a most desirable home to a small family visiting Paris. Persons desirous of procuring a superior education for one or two pupils, would find in her a trustworthy and qualified preceptress. Address for full particulars, care of S., No. 38, Union square.

YOUNG LADIES UNDER TWELVE ARE boarded for $120 per annum in the vicinity of New-York. Especial attention is paid to the health and morals of the pupils. Accomplishments by City masters. References, &c., by application to A. B. SEMINARY, *Times* Office.

AT ONLY $3 FOR A PRACTICAL COURSE IN DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 659 Broadway, is giving a special course at less than half-price for the benefit of gentlemen of limited means. Four $5 seats vacant. Apply, this day or evening. Regular terms $25.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I., BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Parental visits always welcomed. Distance, 25 minutes from Peck-slip, by steamboat *Liberty*. Location at the second landing—beautiful and healthy. JAMES L. THOMPSON, Principal.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, in a private family; a furnished room with partial board; vicinity of Washington-square or Christopher-st. Ferry preferred. Address, stating full particulars, for two days, ROBERT, *Times* Office.

GUITAR AND SINGING.—NAPOLEON GOULD, Solo Guitarist, enables his pupils, in a few lessons, to accompany songs and perform effectively the most difficult compositions. Address 89 Prince-st. Guitars from $5, or on hire.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn, can be had of Mr. HADDEN, No 755 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A.M.

TEACHERS.

THE NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE and School Agency provides teachers with situations, schools with teachers, principals with pupils, and parents and guardians with catalogues and definite information of numerous schools for either sex, gratuitously. A correspondent is wanted in every State and County in the Union. Terms liberal. Send for circulars. Address, RICE & ANDREW'S, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

A STUDENT OF UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary desires an engagement as a teacher of Latin, Greek, or the higher English branches, either in families or schools. Any other suitable employment would be acceptable. Address R. A. B., Madison square Post-Office.

A YOUNG LADY, A PROFESSOR OF MUsic, wishes to meet with a private family in this City, where the use of a 7-octave piano, and instruction on the same, to one or two, will be considered equivalent for board. References given and required. Address, for three days, TEACHER, *Times* office.

A GRADUATE OF COLLEGE, WHO HAS had experience in teaching, wishes to devote a portion of his time to giving lessons in the Classics or English branches. Is permitted to refer to Dr. Kirg, President of Columbia College, and others. Address HOWARD HINTON, No. 90 East 32d-st., New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO TUITION, wishes for a situation, as resident governess, in a school or private family, where she would give instruction in the usual English branches, with French, in return for her board. Address D. F., No. 67 Laurens-st., Brooklyn.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

BETTER BARGAINS THAN EVER IN PIANOS.—Now is the time to buy new or second hand pianos at very low prices. I am selling $600 pianos for $450 cash; $450 for $350; $350 for $300, and $275 for $225. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $150. Pianos to let. CHAS. S. BERRY, No. 488 Broadway. Corner of Grand-st., marble building.

AN ELEGANT GRAND DIAGONAL SEVEN-octave rosewood piano, carved legs and case, four round corners, fishtail back and front the same, full brilliant tone made by one of the best makers, and warranted; cost $600; been used a few months. Will be sold at a great bargain for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHT, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A SUPERIOR-TONED 7-OCTAVE PIANOforte, with maker's warantee for two years, highly finished with inlaid pearl work and pearl keys, for sale, at nearly half price, for cash. Must be sold this week. Call at No. 132 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE.—A NEW, MAGNIFICENT PIANOforte for sale, 7-octave, rosewood, with pearl inlaid, bought two months ago for $350. Will be sold for $270 if applied for immediately at No. 207 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A MAGNIFICENT AND BRILLIANTtoned 7-octave, rosewood piano-forte, (and stool,) with maker's guarantee, nearly new, for $100 less than cost. Has every requisite of a first-class instrument, as will be seen by calling at the residence No. 149 Wooster-st

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

DEMAREST & ATHERTON, NO 409 BROADWAY.—Piano-fortes, piano-fortes, at a great sacrifice. Piano-fortes and melodeons, at a great sacrifice. Piano-fortes, piano fortes, at a great sacrifice. DEMAREST & ATHERTON, No. 409 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED Pianos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

A SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANO AND stool, with round corners; a beautiful case and full rich tone, will be sold for one-third its value. Apply at No. 82 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, near the Fulton Ferry.

REMOVAL.—S. T. GORDON, MUSIC AND MUSIC book publisher, dealer in pianos, melodeons, harmoniums and every description of musical merchandise, has removed to his new and commodious warerooms No. 706 Broadway, (near 4th-st.,) where he will keep one of the most extensive stocks of musical merchandise to be found in the country. Pianos and melodeons to let.

REMOVAL.—CHICKERING & SONS HAVE REmoved their Piano-Forte Warerooms to No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th st, where may be found at all times a large assortment of Piano-Fortes of their manufacture.

MUSICAL.

ORGANIST.—A GENTLEMAN WITH THE EXperience of 14 years in Protestant churches, as organist and director of music, is now open to an engagement in New-York or Brooklyn. Address ORGANIST, Brooklyn Post-Office, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A SOPRANO alto singer, in a Protestant Church in this City. Address C. M., Box No. 3 833 New-York Post-Office.

TENOR SINGER.—A FIRST CLASS TENOR for Quartette Choir in an Evangelical Church can be obtained by addressing TENOR, *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY AFTERnoon, 17th inst., in passing from South Ferry to Hester-st., part of the way by omnibus, a small gold watch, with chain, key, seal and pencil-case attached. The above reward will be paid on leaving the same with W. KEVAN, No. 116 Water-st, next to cor. of Wall.

WATCH LOST.—LOST, ON SUNDAY LAST, ON Fifth-av., between Dr. Alexander's Church and 35th-st., a small sized Gold Watch—the number is supposed to be 4,373—and made at Geneva. Any information will be thankfully received and rewarded at No. 67 William st., or No. 10 West 35th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE OR two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with a large, well-furnished room, and excellent partial board, in a private family, in Columbia-st., a few minutes' walk from the ferries. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address B. C., Box No. 3,471, New-York Post Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant apartments and board in a private family, occupying a first-class house in a very desirable location. Apply at No. 15 West 26th-st., second house from Broadway.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING more room than they require, will accommodate two or three single gentlemen with pleasant rooms and partial board. Apply at No. 661 Greenwich-st., between Christopher and Barrow sts.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 72 2d-av. Also, a furnished room for a gentleman.

BOARDING.—NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, in a location unsurpassed for beauty and quiet, by applying at once at No. 13 Poplar-st., Brooklyn, or to M. C. OGDEN, No. 87 Beekman-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady can be accommodated with a fine large room, or two single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished; within five minutes' walk of Wall or South Ferry. No. 246 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IN THE MODERNbuilt brown-stone house No. 51 Concord-st, corner of Adams, for two or three gentlemen and their wives; also, for a few single gentlemen. House has all the late improvements.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ABOUT TEN MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall st. Ferries; first-class private boarding house, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 244 HENRY-st., a front room and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; references exchanged.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE CITY.—SEVEral suites of rooms will be vacant in a few days, in the very cleanable house No. 1 West 25th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., directly opposite the Worth Monument. Families intending to remain in town during the Summer will find this the most delightful residence in the City. The house is new and newly furnished. Table d'hôte.

NEAR WALL-STREET FERRY, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two gentlemen may be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a private family, on moderate terms, by application at No. 61 Joralemon-st., first house above Hicks. Rooms either on second or third floors.

BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, can be accommodated with handsomely-furnished rooms and board, with every comfort requisite to an agreeable home, in a social private family, residing in a delightful location, near Wall-st. Ferry. Address L. W., *Times* office.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of obtaining pleasant rooms, with breakfast and tea, in an agreeable neighborhood, can do so on very reasonable terms, at No. 171 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant square.

A SUPERIOR SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, if required; also, single rooms, in a brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

A SUIT OF FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS, on the second floor of a private house, with gas both and all modern improvements, will be let, either separately or together; 6th-av. cars pass the door. Apply at No. 121 Varick st., two blocks above Canal.

NO. 70 FRANKLIN-ST., FIRST HOUSE WEST OF BROADWAY.—Entire second floor, separate or together, for a party of gentlemen. Breakfast served if required. Single and double rooms. Prices to suit the times. Inquire as above.

FINE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TWO OR three can be had with a quiet family, in a first-class house No. 401 4th-st., convenient to Broadway and Bowery, where every comfort may be enjoyed.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate two or three single gentlemen with good rooms, breakfast and tea. Apply at No. 207 West 20th-st. References exchanged.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING PLEASANT rooms, with partial board, can be accommodated at No. 57 Morton-st., between Hudson and Bleecker-st. Location very desirable.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—IN A PRIvate family, where there are no other boarders. Inquire, with reference, at No. 3 North Moore-st.

MRS. MOORE OF NO. 53 WEST SIXTEENTH-st., late of No. 30 West 15th-st., has a parlor and bedroom; one single room to let, with board.

AT NO. 41 TENTH-STREET, NEAR 5th-av., a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms, with board.

$1.50 PER WEEK.—A FURNISHED ROOM, on the third floor, to let to a gentleman. Apply at No. 167 Greene-st., between Houston and 1 Bleecker.

HOTELS.

CLINTON PLACE HOTEL.

Corner of Broadway and 8th st. The subscribers have assumed the management of the above-named Hotel, and are determined to make it, in all respects, worthy of the patronage of their friends and the public. Ladies and gentlemen can be accommodated with full board at Two Dollars per day, or can take rooms and pay for their meals separately. Prices of rooms, from 50 cents to $3 per day. The Restaurant is open at all hours from 6 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock P. M. PARKER JONES, J. O. BARTELS.

PIXBY'S HOTEL, NO. 834 BROADWAY, between 12th and 13th sts., (on the European plan,) is very convenient, by the stages and cars, to the business part of the City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, is now opened for the reception of boarders; is most desirably located, having extensive grounds, commanding views, and of convenient access to the City. For further particulars, inquire of SCOTT, WISNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st. S. L. COMPTON.

ROUND HILL WATER CURE AND HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Mountain air, fresh park, good table and amusements. Send for a circular.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITING.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GLAD TIDINGS FOR THE MILLION!—Do you wish to live—then consult me. By inclosing $2 I will send you upwards of 2,000 receipts from which you can make easily a comfortable living, and if followed energetically up, a fortune in my receipts. All the arcana, ways and modes of life are set forth. They are "Alladin's Wonderful Lamp." With them you can secure health, ease and fortune. They are a boon worth gold, and once in possession of, you can cope with all the learning, science and arts with which the "New School" of the Nineteenth Century abounds. Address Professor F. GERALD, Eblana Cottage, Bergen-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF good business talents; one who has some knowledge of the trade and can command $4,000 or $5,000, in a dry-goods manufacturing business, safe, respectable and profitable To a young man of the right character, this would prove an opportunity seldom offered The best of references given and required. Address, with real name, RICHARDSON, at this office.

TO

AUCTION SALES.

TO CLOSE A TRUST.
On TUESDAY, May 26,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
PEREMPTORY SALE
of valuable Real Estate, by order of CHARLES AUGUSTUS DAVIS, Special Receiver
About 600 lots to be sold, located between 102d and 137th sts., in the City of New-York, between the 9th and 2d avs., principally on the 5th and 6th avs.,
Also, Monroe Hall, corner of Centre and Pearl sts., New-York.
Also, sundry lots between Atlantic and State sts., Brooklyn.
For maps and particulars, inquire of
S. DRAPER, Auctioneer, 26 Pine-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 102 Broadway.

HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.
A. C. TUTTLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, at the stables No. 31 Crosby-st., 10 valuable horses, 3 new road wagons, 2 top buggies, 2 rockaways, second-hand wagons, harness, &c., to close a concern.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—LARGE, UNRESERVED SALE OF BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD, OAK AND ENAMELED FURNITURE, RICH DECORATIONS, AND RARE WORKS OF ART—Being the entire contents of the large dwelling-house No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., the sale of which at public auction offers a rare opportunity to all wishing to furnish their homes in truly tasteful and elegant style.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 19, at 10½ o'clock, the undersigned will sell the above valuable furniture, &c., most of which has been used but a few months, and is all in perfect order,

CONSISTING IN PART OF
richly carved solid rosewood parlor furniture, two fall suites in rich brocade and one in silk velvet, all made to order; superior rosewood piano-forte, music cabinet, with statuary top; pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets; Turkish and reception chairs, in three-colored brocade; and medallion, tapestry, marble-top etageres, with mirror doors and backs; silk and lace curtains, French shades, Italian cottage chairs, centre, sofa and pier tables; escritoires, consoles in buhl, bronze and ormolu; chandeliers, &c.; superb paintings, on canvas and glass, embracing landscapes, fruit piece, moonlight and sea views; Parian statuettes, and magnificent vases; chambers furnished throughout, in rose wood, arcadore à glace, bois de rose; dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, marble washstands, China toilet sets, 600 yards rich carpets, fine hair mattresses and bedding, with everything pertaining to elegantly-furnished apartments. Dining-room furniture of every description—fine oak extension table and dining arm chairs, marble-top buffet, rich French and India China cut glass, pearl and ivory cutlery, ruby and silver ware, with everything relating to complete dining arrangements. Full descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house on morning of sale, which will take place without regard to weather, and commence at 10½ o'clock precisely, in the dining-room.

N. B.—Deposits will be required from all purchasers, and responsible men will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods.
W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—D. S. HOUGH WILL SELL at public auction, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) May 20, at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, all the furniture, carpets, decorations, works of art, &c.; also, a general assortment of table ware, such as China dinner and tea sets, and complete set of silver service, tea urn, salvers, cut-glass ware, cutlery, spoons, forks, &c., contained in the first-class residence, No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. A partial list from the catalogue is here subjoined:

In the basement are tapestry carpets, oak extension table, buffet and chairs, China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut-glass ware, silver-plated tea sets, forks, spoons, casters, &c., together with all the kitchen utensils belonging to the house.

The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three massive carved rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocade; solid rosewood centre, side and pier tables; cornice and wall etageres, pier and mantel glasses, mantel ornaments, bronze figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses, easy, reception and recumbent chairs; meritorious oil-paintings, bronze gas fixtures, rosewood library and secretary bookcases, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, pearl keys and fruit; ladies' work tables, music cabinets, together with an infinite variety of works of art and decorations, too numerous to mention.

In the chambers are superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, wardrobes, Psyche glasses, couches, cottage chairs, side and dressing tables, fine hair mattresses, spring beds, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curtains, shades, &c.

The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany single and double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match.

Also two very superior suites of richly-enameled bedroom furniture. Catalogues to be had at the house only. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 19, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in brocatel, plush and hair cloth etageres, pier and centre tables, sofas, lounges, tête-à-têtes, bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, chairs, rockers, enameled chamber suites, &c.

Also, velvet tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, oil-cloth, crockery, cutlery, glass ware, silver-plated ware, fancy goods, mirrors, &c., &c., &c.

Goods packed on the premises for shipping, by an experienced packer. Sale positive. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

At private sale.
One horse and express wagon.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, May 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable new three-story high basement brick house and lot known as No. 133 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., containing all the modern improvements. Title perfect and title indisputable. For full particulars see auction head in *Morning Express, Courier and Enquirer, Daily News, Commercial Advertiser and Evening Post*, or apply to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF CROCKERY, CHINA, FRENCH AND AMERICAN CUT-GLASS WARE, &c., ON A CREDIT OF FOUR MONTHS.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 158 Broadway, a large assortment of American crockery, China, Rockingham and cut-glass ware, French fancy China and cut-glass ware, plated and Britannia ware, &c. Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

FANCY GOODS, STATUARY, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 19, and THURSDAY, May 20, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., last and closing sale of beautiful statuary, fancy goods, works of art, embracing a general and beautiful assortment. They will be on exhibition one day previous to the sale. Further particulars in the course of a few days.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular Auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, this THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer, Morning Express and Daily News*.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—WM. S. MCILVAIN will sell THIS DAY and EVERY DAY THIS WEEK at the seed store No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, roses, climbing and monthly roses, honeysuckles, calcarias, and dahlias, verbenas, salvias, heliotropes, &c., &c., in fine order from P. HENDERSON, Jersey City. Every convenience for packing and shipping. Descriptive catalogues.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., AT AUCTION.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY May 20, at 10 o'clock, at the Repository of W. F. King, No. 394 Broadway, a large assortment of carriages, wagons, Rockaways, harness, saddles, bridles, &c. Carriages warranted for six and twelve months.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell WEDNESDAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., an assorted stock of boots and shoes, comprising men's, women's, misses' and childrens' wear, all of which are direct from the manufacturers, and will be sold without reserve.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF THE SALE OF FRENCH Plate Mirrors, Oil paintings, Engravings, &c., at auction, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 21 and 22, commencing at 10½ A. M., at No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York. Will be sold without reserve, the balance of the stock of a large looking glass establishment. The trade will find it to their advantage to attend.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a second hand phaeton, in good order. To be sold without reserve. Made by Lawrence.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

475 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction on THURSDAY, May 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. P. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st. Fresh seasonable goods, adapted to city or country trade; without reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of TORREY, BARDEN & CO., Printers and Stationers, of this City, is dissolved this day by mutual consent. JAMES D. TORREY, who alone is authorized, will settle the outstanding business of the late firm.

JAMES D. TORREY,
F. BARDEN.
W. H. GIFFING.

MAY 15, 1858.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between C. DELANO & SON, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby requested to make payment to C. DELANO, who is alone authorized to settle the same, and who will continue the business on his own account at the same place.

C. DELANO,
WM. H. DELANO.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1858.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
GREEN WARD, No. 317 Canal-st., (old No. 39), Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, superior and warranted manufacture, finished in [illegible], fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 93 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st.; New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR [illegible], manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER [illegible], 630 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allen.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME YOUNG DURHAM [illegible] and calf. The cow is perfectly gentle, easy milker, and gives about 18 quarts of milk a day. Inquire this day at the stable corner of 44th-st. and 8th-av.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK
For the quarter ending April 30, 1858.

Cash Assets per Statement Feb. 1, 1858 ..... $4,488,043 99

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums and Policy Fees	$201,877 56	
For Interest	3,497 73—	205,375 29
Total		$4,693,419 28

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by Death, and additions to Policies	$96,760 57	
Reductions of Premiums	506 19	
Surrendered Policies and additions	21,191 16	
Annuities paid	3,374 16	
Commissions	8,347 34	
Expenses, viz.: Rent, Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, Fuel, Law Expenses, &c	18,449 23	
Taxes	6,037 42—	154,657 01
Total		$4,538,762 27

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$131,648 32
Bonds and Mortgages	4,394,036 90
Fire Insurance account	54 87
Bills Receivable	1,164 50
Cash in Agent's hands	11,857 68—$4,538,762 27

N. B.—The above amount does not include Deferred Premiums, Interest accrued and not due, and Premiums due at Agencies.

I have carefully examined the above Statement, and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1858	10,390
Issued during this quarter	409
Total	10,799
Deducted for Forfeited, Canceled, Expired, and Surrendered	172
Number of Policies in force	10,627
Of which 9,739 are for whole life.	
Increase in Life Policies	253
Increase in Endowment Policies	24— 277
Decrease in 7-year Policies	22
Decrease in short-term Policies	18— 40
Net increase	237
Average amount of insurance on each Policy of increase	$3,226 86

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WM. V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROB'T. H. MCCURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAM'L D. BABCOCK,
JOHN MOORE,	GEORGE S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHAS J. STEDMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEO. R CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.
General Agent, HENRY H. HYDE.

May 13, 1858.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.
Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.
ATHENS,	ALSO, ON BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA, &c., &c.	CAIRO,

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.
Bills of Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

CHARLES D. TROTT. GEORGE W. OGSTON.

TROTT & OGSTON,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND NOTE BROKERS,
No. 36 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell Foreign Exchange, Notes, &c., and negotiate Loans on commission.
REFERENCES:

A Belmont, Esq.,	Messrs. N. L. & G. Griswold,
Messrs. Riggs & Co.,	J. R. Jaffray & Sons,
Cammann & Co.,	F. Cottenet & Atherton,
Barclay & Livingston,	F. A. Victor Achelis.
Messrs. Bowens, Beeckman & Bradford, Jr.	

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN CO.'S BUILDING.
Orders from any part of the United States for the investment of money, purchase or sale of securities, collection of coupons, dividends, interest or rents, executed promptly. Remittances for sales and collections forwarded by the next mail in certificates of deposit payable at the Manhattan Bank, New-York. Securities bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS
Of drafts and notes payable in any part of the United States, Canada or Europe. The proceeds will be discounted when desired on receipt of telegraphic advice of payment. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.
This department is under the exclusive charge of Mr. J. W. BROWN, late with Messrs. Van Vleck, Read & Drexel.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—$89,000 OF THE TEN YEAR TEN Per Cent. Semi-Annual Real Estate Coupon Bonds of the Saline Coal and Manufacturing Company, in Illinois, on Ohio River, 160 miles above Cairo, payable at American Exchange Bank, New-York. Company's charter perpetual and ample in its provisions, right to loan explicits, secured by careful deed of trust, conveying to A. C. Flagg, of this City, over 10,000 acres of valuable coal and iron lands, together with improvements, railroads, cars, machinery, buildings, furnace now in successful operation, and which have cost over $400,000, exclusive of the lands. Coal and iron both superior, exhaustless, very accessible, and fully tested and developed. Capital stock of the Company fully paid, over $1,800,000.
These bonds are the remainder of $125,000 placed in our hands for disposal a few days since. The whole issue is only $500,000, the entire debt of the company.
The Company are now mining and selling over 100 tons of coal per day at a profit equal to the interest and sinking fund on these bonds, the proceeds of which are mainly to enlarge the works, and increase the business from 500 to 700 tons per day, equal to interest sinking fund, and ample dividends to shareholders, thus affording a safe and profitable investment beyond question, and with every assurance of prompt return of both principal and interest.
The stock of the Company is held by some of the first business men in Chicago, Cincinnati, New York and the East. Its managers are men of high standing, living on the works. The directors comprise men of high standing who are obliged to visit the grounds twice in each year.
To accommodate parties who have not ready means, a small portion will be sold on credit, and payments may be made in small installments.
They are offered with entire confidence. Full information and undoubted references given by
MORSE & CO., Bankers, No. 41 William-st.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1858.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.
On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.
Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.
Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office. EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
NEW YORK, May 12, 1858.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, AT the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

OSCAR COLES,	SAMUEL A. ROLLO,
DAVID R. STANFORD,	JAMES T. SANFORD,
HOBART FORD,	CALEB S. MARSHALL,
THOMAS M. SHEPARD,	ELIAS UNDERHILL,
	JOSIAH J. ALLEN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, OSCAR COLES was chosen President, and DAVID R. STANFORD Vice-President, unanimously.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1858.
AT AN ELECTION HELD, THIS DAY, AT the office of the Company, the following persons were elected Directors of the first class, viz.:

HENRY STOKES,	JEROMUS J. JOHNSON,
DANIEL BURTNETT,	EDMUND COFFIN,
JOHN S. HARRIS,	JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
DENTON PEARSALL,	GERRARD STUYVESANT,
HENRY A. KERR,	JACOB HARSEN,
JAMES H. HENRY,	GEORGE D. MORGAN.

At a subsequent meeting, N. D. MORGAN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

$2,500	**MONEY TO LOAN.**—WE HAVE
3,800	those several sums to loan on bond and
5,000	mortgage in this City. Also, some loans will
10,000	be made on good property in Newark, N. J.
40,000	BENEDICT & COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st.

MONEY TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on City property, by the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, office No. 110 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO. COLUMBUS, May 8, 1858.
[OFFICIAL.]

TEMPORARY LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO FOR $500,000.—Under authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, (of which a copy is hereto subjoined,) the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of that State will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio Transfer Agency, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of the 25th day of May inst., for the sale of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of Public Stocks of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1863, and for TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the like Certificates of Stock, redeemable on the 1st day of March, 1861—all of which certificates will be payable at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, will be dated as of the 20th day of June next, and will bear interest from date until the maturity thereof, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st days of January and July of each year, at the same place.
No bid at less than par will be considered, and the successful bidder will be required to deposit to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, at the American Exchange Bank, five per cent. of the amount of his bid, or receipt of notice of the acceptance thereof, for which, if desired, a negotiable receipt will be issued, and the residue on the 20th day of June next, at which time and place the certificates will be ready for delivery. Interest at the rate of six per centum per annum will be allowed on the five per cent. thus deposited from the time of the deposit, which will be paid and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates.
The taxable property of the State now standing upon its grand duplicate exceeds eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars, which sum is a constantly increasing one, so that the annual tax for three years of seventy-twenties of a mill on the dollar, levied by the act under which this loan is made, and thereby pledged irrevocably for its payment, will yield before its maturity about the sum of two hundred thousand dollars more than the whole amount of the loan authorized by that act.
By its Constitution, which took effect in 1851, the State is absolutely prohibited from incurring any indebtedness which shall ever at any one time exceed in the aggregate seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, except for the specific purposes of "repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, defending the State in war, or redeeming its indebtedness" outstanding when the Constitution took effect. It also required the establishment of a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the indebtedness of the State, under the operation of which that indebtedness has been reduced from fifteen and a half millions in 1853 to somewhat less than fourteen millions at the present time.
Proposals for this loan will be addressed to the Commissioners of the Sinking-Fund of the State of Ohio, and will also be indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Temporary Loan."
F. M. WRIGHT, Auditor of State, } Commissioners of
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney Gen'l, } the Sink'g Fd of
A. P. RUSSELL, Sec'y of State, } the State of Ohio.

[No. 87.]
AN ACT
Authorizing a Temporary Loan of $700,000.
SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be and they are hereby authorized to borrow upon the faith and credit of the State of Ohio, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, such sum of money not exceeding seven hundred thousand dollars, as may be necessary to pay appropriations made by this General Assembly; said loan to be repaid at such time and times, on or before the first day of March, 1861, and in such installments as the tax hereinafter levied may enable said Commissioners to meet.
SEC. 2. That said Commissioners be and they are hereby authorized to issue transferable certificates of indebtedness for the amount so borrowed, in sums of not less than one thousand dollars each, payable at the times agreed upon, as aforesaid, either at the Treasury in the City of Columbus, or at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York, as may be for the advantage of the State, which certificates shall bear interest payable semi-annually, on the first day of January, and the first day of July in each year.
SEC. 3. That for the purpose of raising the money necessary to repay the amount borrowed under the provisions of this act, and the interest thereon, there be and is hereby levied a tax of seven-twentieths of one mill on the dollar of the taxable valuation of property on the grand duplicate of the State, for each of the years 1858, 1859, and 1860, the proceeds of which tax is hereby irrevocably pledged to the purpose aforesaid.
SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.
WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.
APRIL 12, 1858.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, May 5, 1858.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and closed at 12 M. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 11, and reopened on the morning of Saturday, June 12. By order of the Board.
FRANCIS H TOWS, Secretary.

$8,000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of Troy, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York; the property being worth more than double the amount, and renting for over $2,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New-York. For further particulars, inquire of VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE BOWERY BANK.—A final dividend of 20 per cent. and interest, on all the ascertained claims against the Bowery Bank, will be paid to creditors on demand, at the office of the Receiver, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome.
JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1858.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 87 Beekman-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY 20th inst.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Secretary and Treas'r.

$2.000 OR $3,000 WANTED—ON BOND and mortgage, on a beautifully improved country residence, in the city of Rahway, N. J., worth at the lowest valuation $10,000. Interest, 7 per cent., which may be made payable in the City of New-York. Address THOMAS H. SEAFER, Master in Chancery, Rahway, N. J.

CITY OF ST. PAUL TWELVE PER CENT. COUPON MUNICIPAL BONDS.—SEWERAGE.—Coupons February and August, payable at Metropolitan Bank. Total issue $150,000. Balance unsold, $16,000, for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

MORTGAGES PURCHASED.—FIRST MORTgages on real estate in New-York or other good security, purchased by C. P. SCHERMERHORN, fourth floor, No. 90 Broadway.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS—IN VARIOUS COMPAnies throughout the United States, dividing 10 per cent. and upwards—a first-class investment—for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

VAN SCHAICK & DE FOREST, STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, No. 20 Exchange-place and No. 63 Beaver-st., New-York. J. VAN SCHAICK,
C. A. DE FOREST, Jr.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND scrip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, 39 William-st

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 108 Broadway, May 11, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after 20th day of May, inst., until which time the transfer books are closed.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June.
The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.
A. BUCK, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, on the 20th inst.
May 14, 1858. WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1858.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of June.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

LOAN OFFICES.

PERSONS IN WANT OF MONEY AND desirous to obviate the unpleasantness of applying to public places, can be accommodated by addressing a line to J. H., station C., corner of 4th and Troy sts., where they can obtain from $5 and upwards on any collateral security, consisting of all kinds of merchandise or personal property. N. B.—Immediate attention will be given to applicants, stating when and where an interview may be had

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.
THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.
The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
A. MEHAFFEY, President.

COAL, $4 75.—I AM NOW DELIVERING THE best quality of Peach Orchard, Red Ash, Stove and Egg Coal, and the celebrated Ashland or Locust Mountain White Ash for ranges and furnaces, and Lump for foundry use, well screened at $4 75 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit the coal, from my yard, corner 27th st. and 9th-av., or MACDONALD & LAWLER'S yard, No. 54 Worth st.
JOHN MACDONALD.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PRINTING.

TO PRINTERS AND NEWSPAPER PUBlishers.—The subscribers offer for sale Printing Machines of the following sizes,
1 Double-Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 40x60.
1 Double-Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 37x36.
1 Double-Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 50x31.
1 Double-Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 41x28½.
1 Single-Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 50x31.
1 Single-Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 57x40.
1 Job Printing Machine, bed 13x16.
2 Card Printing Machines.
Several Hand Presses, with steam and self-inking machine.
The above have been in use but a short time, have been put in complete order, and will be sold at very low prices. Apply to
R. HOE & CO.,
Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 86 South-st.
Persons wishing to send for their friends in the old country, can obtain passage certificates to have them brought out in TAPSCOTT'S superior
LINES OF LIVERPOOL OR LONDON PACKETS,
At the lowest possible rates.
REMITTANCES,
Drafts for £1 and upwards payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales.
Circulars, with names of ships and other necessary information, furnished on application (if by letter inclosing postage stamp for reply) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, May 12
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 19
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, May 26
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, June 9
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, June 16
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 7
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO AND FROM EUROPE.—From New-York to Southampton, Havre and Bremen.

First Cabin	$80 | Second Cabin $50

Certificates issued for passage from Europe, also.
The first-class paddle-wheel steamships
NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKELPAUGH, Master,
ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Master,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, at NOON precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS, viz.:

Leave New York for South-	Bremen for	Southampton	for New-York.
ampton, Havre and Bremen.		Southampton.	
NORTH STAR.....	June 12	July 10	July 14.
ARIEL.....	July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug 11.

These steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris.
For passage or freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WORTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water tight compartments including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 26.

FARE REDUCED.—STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 1,265 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, Master, will sail with the MAILS:

| From New-York for South

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Murdered Woman in the Barrel.

MR. RING, the City Marshal of Chicago, it is known, came to New-York empowered to collect all the information he could find concerning the mysterious barrel and its mutilated human contents, with a view to using the testimony on the trial of the supposed murderer. Mr. RING sought the assistance of the *National Police Gazette* organization, who deputed H. MASTERSON to look up the matter. The body, after the inquest at Bellevue Hospital, was conveyed for burial to Ward's Island. Mr. MASTERSON was obliged to open several of the pits, and to examine a large number of coffins before the right one was found. The identical barrel in which the body was found packed was then procured, the remains, with all the clothes, placed in it, and the whole brought to the City. It will be shipped to Chicago to be used against the person soon to take his trial for the alleged murder. The head had been preserved in spirits at the Bellevue Hospital, and still preserves its features sufficiently to be identified.

[Advertisement.]

THE QUESTION DECIDED!!!

WHO MAKES THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE?

HERRING'S reply to LILLIE.

DEAR SIR: Notwithstanding my intention not to be drawn into a controversy, since the liberal patronage I have received from a discriminating public has already rendered a verdict in favor of MY SAFE, which no doubt is the cause of your repeated personal attacks (through the press) upon me and the Safe I make; I therefore reluctantly reply to that part of your communication (having any bearing upon the relative merits of your or my Safes) by presenting a few facts, the evidence of which is in my possession.

Your several first questions do not apply to the Safe I now make, therefore they require no reply from me, and I leave that subject for you and those who make that kind of Safe, to settle between yourselves. You ask if I did not abandon *Wilder's Patent* for a filling not half as good, because the *Wilder's Safe* had failed, &c.? I did abandon Wilder's, not for an inferior filling, (for what sane man would?) but for an article infinitely better, as I had the right to do by articles of agreement with Wilder whenever I should invent or purchase a better article.

In 1851, I purchased the right of an invention, or discovery, made by J. D. SPEAR, Chemist, of Philadelphia, and obtained *Letters Patent*, dated May 18, 1852, and succeeded in rendering them superior to all other Safes; and in September, 1854, I abandoned the Safe previously made by me, then the best in use, as you must acknowledge, or why not have accepted the challenge published by me in November, 1851, to "test Safes publicly before a Committee of respectable citizens?"

You also ask, "Was ever one of my present-made Safes" (meaning, I presume, my new patent) "in any fire of importance, and came out with the books perfect?"

I will answer this question by referring you to some of the GREAT FIRES my new patent Safe (the only Fire-Proof Safe I now make) has been subjected to; of which certificates have been published in the papers of the day, and in hand-bills, copies of which can be obtained by calling or sending to my store, where some of the Safes so referred to, and tested, can be seen.

Names.	Residences.	Dates.
Thomas W. Price	Philadelphia	Dec., 1854
Truscott's Distillery,	Buffalo, N. Y	Dec., 1854
J. B. Thompson	Lynchburg, Va.	Jan., 1855
James C. Bucky	Palo, Ill	May, 1855
E. K. Keller	Easton, Penn.,	May, 1855
Edwin Seamus & Co	Philadelphia	May, 1855
J. W. Emerson	Mt Bridges, C. W	July, 1855
Becker & Brothers	New York	Oct., 1855
Fisher & Brothers	Philadelphia	May, 1856
Robert S Kirk	Mobile, Ala	Aug., 1856
O. C. Brown	Osswatomie K. T.	Aug., 1856
H. Bailey and M. Baley	St. Louis, Mo	Sept., 1856
W. O. Wheeler	St. Louis, Mo	Nov., 1856
Avery & Evans	Selma	Nov., 1856
Hewitt & Co	New-York	Dec., 1856
W. H. Sickles	Philadelphia	Feb., 1857
F. A. Deyer	New York	Feb., 1857
George W. Mawson	New York	Feb., 1857
Thomas Swearson, M. D.	Philadelphia	June 1857
Elliott & Co	New-Orleans	Aug. 1857
Y. C. Snow	Waupun Wis	Aug., 1857
Davis & Steel	Philadelphia	Dec., 1857
Mechanics' Sav Bank Ag'cy	Americus, Ga	—, 1857
J. W. & W. P. Leslie	Bell'sLanding, Ala	Aug., 1857
T. J. & A Cooper	Monroe, Ga	Aug., 1857
Charles Abrenfeldt	New-York	Feb., 1858
J. H. Fulmer five (5) Safes	Williamsport, Penn.	April, 1858

Above you have a list of names, location and dates of thirty-one (31) of my new Patent Safes which have passed through the fiery ordeal. Let this suffice for the present.

The *puerile* attempt you make to be witty, by associating my name, and the Safe I make, with P. T. BARNUM. *Joyce Heth*, or the *Mermaid*, is not worthy of notice, as it neither furnishes any argument in favor your safe, nor any evidence against mine.

You say you do not pretend to make a safe that *cannot be burned up*, but the best fire-proof safe yet offered to the public, and from which a *dollar* was never lost, by fire or *otherwise*, by reason of their inefficiency. The following written testimonials from *some* of the sufferers who trusted to your safe will show how far your statement is correct:

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 21, 1857.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gentlemen*: On the 4th inst. my two-story brick store was burnt, in which I had one of Lillie's Patent Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, (so called.) After the fire, on opening the safe, the entire contents were found to be destroyed. The safe was on the first floor, and did not fall over fifteen feet. JOHN S. MATHER.

From the Rochester Union, May 13, 1857.

We learn from Mr. CHARLES SHEPARD, of Dansville, N. Y., that one of LILLIE'S Safes, owned by him, passed through the fire in that village recently. Luckily, he had time to remove his books and papers from the safe before the fire, but a quantity of gold and silver coin was intentionally left in the safe in order to test it, and the door locked. After the fire *this coin was found melted and cemented together*, and the coin thus defaced is known in Dansville to this day as "Shepard's money."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17, 1856.

MESSRS. FARELS & HERRING, No. 34 Walnut-street—*Gents*: In answer to your inquiry about our so-called Fire-Proof Safe which was in use at the Mount Vernon Hotel, Cape May, at the time of its destruction on Sept. 5 last, we have only to say it proved entirely unworthy such a name. The Safe was one of LILLIE'S Patent Chilled-Iron Fire-Proof Safes, and *when* found after the conflagration, was a complete *wreck*, the inside, with its contents, being entirely destroyed by fire. I will send you the Safe as soon as I procure it from the Island.

Yours, respectfully, FRANK T. FOSTER,
Surviving partner of CAIN & FOSTER,
Mount Vernon Hotel, Cape May.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 21, 1857.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents*: Our city was visited by a very destructive fire on the morning of the 4th inst., when a whole block of buildings were entirely consumed.

I fortunately was provided with one of your *Herring's Patent Safes*, which stood the fire nobly, and after removal from the ruins, looked nearly as well inside as when new. C. S. BARTLETT.

P. S.—I shall call on you and select a larger Safe when I go to New-York this Fall; in the meantime, I would like to have you send me a small one from your agent at Buffalo.

There was one of LILLIE'S Safes in the same fire, which was burnt to ashes inside, and broke in two.

HUDSON BANK BROKEN INTO—THE CHILLED IRON SAFE BLOWN OPEN—$5 900 STOLEN.—Last night at about 2 o'clock, the bank of Messrs. GIBSON & HENNING was again entered by burglars. The safe, one of LILLIE'S best, was blown open with gunpowder, and $4,000 in money, mostly gold and silver, $1,900 in city orders, and numerous notes, deeds, contracts, papers, &c., were carried off.—*Hudson (Wis.) North Star, April 28.*

I make no charges for the proofs here furnished, showing the insecurity of your Safes, when exposed to any considerable degree of heat, as I presume they were all (and doubtless many more) known to you before. But if you can prove that the contents of any one of MY PATENT CHAMPION SAFES has ever been destroyed by fire, I will give you *one thousand dollars* ($1,000.) When you have done this, and proved the insecurity of my Safe as effectually as I have yours, it will then be time for purchasers to seek a better Safe.

If there are any who have any doubts as to who makes the best FIRE-PROOF SAFES, I would respectfully solicit them to investigate this (to them) important subject, and call, examine letters, certificates, testimonials, and tested Safes before purchasing.

SILAS C. HERRING.

The LARGEST and best assortment of FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, Burglar and Powder Proof LOCKS, Wrought IRON and Ornamental HOUSE SAFES, BANK-VAULT DOORS. Second hand Safes of various makers, from TWENTY DOLLARS and upwards, according to quality and size, for sale at the Iron Safe Depot of

SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.,
opposite of City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FIRE AND BURGLARS.

The Alum patent safe affords the most perfect security against the ravages of fire and the attacks of burglars of any safe in the world, and being entirely free from dampness can be used as a depository for valuable papers, plate and jewelry, without the slightest fear of injury.

Door Locks,
for banks, stores and dwelling-houses.
An examination of the
Rotary Lock,
now in use, by thousands of our most prominent citizens, cannot fail to convince anyone of its great advantages over all other locks as to security and convenience. VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ROSALIND HUBERT AT BARNUM'S.—After the long note of studied preparation, (for they get up nothing carelessly at BARNUM'S Museum,) Mr. J. F. POOLE'S special dramatization of "Rosalind Hubert; or, The Hill-side Tragedy," the latest *Ledger* story, is to be produced this afternoon and this evening at Barnum's Museum. It is stated to be a wonderfully intense and beautiful drama.

[Advertisement.]

THE HUMAN HAIR.—How many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament by burning it with alcoholic washes and plastering it with grease which have no affinity for the skin and is not absorbed. BURNETT'S Cocoaine, a compound of Cocoanut Oil, &c., is unrivaled as a dressing for the hair, is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions, preventing its falling off and promoting its healthy growth. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ New No. 1 Connecticut River Shad, in half barrels, quarters and kits.

Extra George's Bank Codfish.

Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Mackerel, at the lowest rates, for cash, by

EARL BARTHOLOMEW & Co., No. 196 Greenwich-st.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
No. 359 Broadway,
(Over Thompson's.)
Has now on exhibition the largest and most perfect collection of Photographs extant of the different members of the Clergy of New-York and adjacent cities. The public are invited to call and examine the same.

[Advertisement.]

COATES' IMPROVED PORTABLE GAS WORKS FOR THE COUNTRY—Giving the most beautiful, economical and convenient light ever offered to the public.

These machines will be erected in any part of the United States, Canada or West Indies, under the careful supervision of Mr. COATES, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Descriptive pamphlets, references to numerous parties having them now in use, and all other information, furnished on application to

DANIEL WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 207 Pearl-street, four doors from Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Great attractions to-night—the new drama entitled the "Sons of Malta," a new drama (first time) called "The Indian King, or Life of Metamora." Miss ROSA CLINE'S first appearance in the farce of "An Object of Interest," and Mr. BLANCHARD with his wonderful Dogs, in the drama of "Carlo." Four pieces, and only 25c. admission.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Herron Sewing Machine Company's New Patent Sewing Machines, only twenty-five dollars; unequaled in simplicity, unsurpassed in capacity and durability. Superior to the highest price machines, for one-quarter the cost. A child can manage it. Parties purchasing will receive full instructions, at No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—THE ELEVENTH HOUR—Let no victim of scrofula, salt rheum, or any ulcerous or eruptive malady, fancy a cure impossible. It is never too late to use HOLLOWAYS Ointment for external complains, or his Pills for internal disorders.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Aldermanic Committees—Swill-Milk Prospects.

Swill-milk and Alderman KALBFLEISCH forever! The Alderman who has the honor to preside over the Brooklyn Common Council, by one little act of his, has "squelched" all our budding hopes of a reform in milk matters, and set us back as far as it is in the power of a Board that will fix its face against any infringement upon the delectable swill-milkmen's privilege to poison at liberty, can possibly set back a reform which a thoroughly-informed and indignant public have taken in hand. But this is not all that Alderman KALBFLEISCH has done for us.

In Tuesday's TIMES we published the list of Aldermanic Committees which the President announced the night before. Brooklyn people, by referring to them, will see how successfully he has scotched several improvements which they had very much at heart, and how cunningly he has devised for the election next Fall of a certain Alderman from Williamsburg for Mayor. On the Truant Law Committee, Mr. VAN BRUNT, who was last year the life and soul of the Committee, the oldest member and one of the ablest, has a place—at the tail. Messrs MCNAMEE and BANNON, both enemies of the law, are put upon this Committee—which is reasonable to secure the Catholic vote for Mr. KALBFLEISCH as Mayor.

Of the Committee of Public Health, Aldermen SCHOLES and VAN BRUNT were the life last year. But Alderman SCHOLES was opposed to all nuisances, particularly to swill-milk, and super-phosphate of lime establishments in the heart of the city. Of course he and Mr. VAN BRUNT are left off. If either Alderman FRANKS or WALTER writes the reports on these topics, we beg to be favored with early copies.

Alderman WILSON last year was the intelligent head of the Committee on Opening Streets. This year he is honored with a place at the tail of the committee. Perhaps his place is made good by the addition of Alderman MCDONALD, of the Seventh Ward!

On Grading and Paving Streets, Alderman VAN BRUNT was the Chairman last year. President KALBFLEISCH has this year left him off.

The Finance Committee is a very important one. In the hands of doubtful men, much money would be made—at the City's expense. It is gratifying to find two such men of undoubted honesty on it, as Aldermen BACKHOUSE and KALBFLEISCH.

On the Fire Department, Western District, is Alderman BANNON, in whose Ward, if we remember, there is not a single Engine-house.

On Supplies, the President, probably out of a friendly regard to SAMUEL GRAHAM, Esq., has put Messrs. SMITH, FUEY, and SCHOLES. Alderman SMITH, we presume, will write all the reports. Indeed, in the constitution of all the important Committees, it will not require a PALEY to discover very striking evidences of design.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

The anniversary of this Association took place last evening, being held in the Second Presbyterian Church, Clinton-street. The building was extremely crowded. Mr. BELL, the President of the Association, addressed the assemblage in an introductory speech, embodying very distinct allusions to the history and aims of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was ready to admit that as yet it had not attained to the maturity and usefulness that sanguine persons had anticipated. Still there was much of promise. Young men were crowding into the city; there was plenty of work for young Christian men to do, which the Church could not do. It was the object of the society, in affording facilities for such usefulness, to sink the peculiarities of each particular Church. Christ crucified was their only and common bond of union; they were determined to have nothing in their organization or character that was sectional. Their object was to take care of young men. Already they had a library of 1,300 volumes, and a reading room free to the public, without charge to any. Literary meetings for essays and discussions had been arranged. Last Winter the Associationhad been very active on behalf of the poor. They had raised a Mission School at the Nursery at Flatbush, and a corps of teachers was deputed there in rotation on successive Sabbaths. Their object was to serve as a sort of intelligence office, where assistance could, at any time, be obtained by feeble or destitute churches, or in Sunday Schools demanding assistance. He believed that such societies had done much good in breaking down the partition walls between various sects, and that the late revival, if not due in its origination to the activity of young men, was much supported and promoted by the agency of such associations. After a few other remarks, the speaker introduced the Rev. Dr. TYNG.

Dr. TYNG, on rising, was received with very silent and respectful attention. Our Lord looked on a young man and loved him, said he. When God had shown so clearly to him what he could do, by, for and with a young man, it was natural in him (the speaker) to love all young men; he could not but more and more realize the importance of the position of a young Christian just experiencing the Saviour's power in the newly risen light of a moral creation. Oh! what a condition was that! When they who were older contemplated the picture, it was almost instinctive to wish for youth again. Young men banded together in a Christian Association—how could he regard them but as an army of warriors?—how frequent and forcible were military allusions in the Scriptures, and not more poetically than truly had they been denominated a "sacramental host"—the host of God's elect. A converted American man in the middle of the Nineteenth Century! What would he not be privileged to! live to see? certain to live to see the day when the enemies of God shall lick the dust. Nor was the work all self-gratulation. There were difficulties, and there would be the severest test of character. But when God calls out young men to work, he not only requires from them spiritual endurance, but he fits them for that work—he bestows the grace of endurance. The army of Christ is intended for a real fight—no mere parade or useless display. The privilege of such soldiership was quite equal to its responsibility. No man receives a higher compliment from God than in being called to "endure hardness" as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. Blessed is that young man. He may be hacked and hewed—dead he never can be. A head wind makes the fire burn the better. It was not for young men to imitate the Indian in his canoe, to lay his oars along and resign himself to be floated away on the still surface of the stream. Let him turn dead ahead against it, and if he does not gain a foot a day, how the very effort keeps his graces in active, lively and polished exercise! The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church, and those who bear reproach bear down to their successors more than their own energy. He, Dr. TYNG, cared neither for majorities nor minorities, but he cared for conscience and the sense of right, and, though but an insect, he cared for this that his rest should be on the rock of truth. And such was the great first principle that was to be inculcated by this Association. He had been reading an English review of CHANNING. His works had been characterized as an epitome of modern liberal Christianity, of Christianity so liberal as to be devoid of Christ. But theirs was a Christianity not of sectarianism, nor based upon ecclesiastical distinctions; but a Christianity growing out of Christ. For his part, he did not care much for creeds. They require a heap of warming in order to constitute them food that people may live on. [applause.] But when he found himself mingling with men who stand by the Bible and cling to Jesus, he felt as though there were no intervening clothing between their hearts and his own. The great instrument of unity was the Word of God. It was no unity when men were confined in a pound. Confinement, confession was not unity. All the small talk about Episcopacy, Baptism, Presbyterianism, was as nothing more than the bells and pomegranates upon the vestments of the High Priest. Such things produced a certain kind of tinkling during the officiating services, but they are silent when he comes forth to bless the people.

The Doctor proceeded in this strain for some time, and told a forcible anecdote illustrative of the deadening effect of attendance upon concerts on a mind professing to be in earnest about the things of eternity. A young man told him he had lost his hope. On inquiry, the Doctor found he had been attending MUSARD'S concerts. How many, how seductive, how apparently harmless were many of the snares assiduously provided to entrap the unwary! A young Christian had no ear for expediency, no time for the syren. It was for him to remember the objurgation and the promise—"To him that *overcometh*" He would bring them from the open grave the message so solemnly delivered by his darling boy, and say: "Young men, stand up, not for ecclesiastical polity, nor for expediency, but for Christ, and he will stand up for you." Christ had never forsaken him, and he believed that in the hour of death he would even then be with him.

An interval was occupied with music, after which Mr. RODMAN spoke very effectively. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. MILBURN, who urged, from various reasons, the duty of an effort in a collection for the library, which was taken up. The Rev. Dr. CUTLER followed, and was heard with great attention, though 10 o'clock had passed. Other gentlemen addressed the meeting very briefly.

Mr BERNARD GRENNAN has been elected Assistant Engineer of the Eastern District Fire Department.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 18.

$ 2000	Ohio State 6s, '60	102	
3,000	do	101⅞	
3,000	Ohio State 6s, '75	105½	
7,000	Ten. State 6s, '90	90⅞	
3.000	do	90¾	
1 000	Missouri State 6s	85	
13,000	do	85⅛	
5 000	Cal. State 7s	88	
7,000	Erie RR con bs, 71	41⅜	
2,000	Erie R R 1st mt.	82	
8,000	Read. R R bds	86 68	
1,000	Mi C.R S pr. ct. 1st m. Sky Fd. Cn. Bs	98¾	
6.000	Ill. Cn. R R. bods	89⅞	
3,000	La C & M Ld Gtds	32⅜	
17,000	do	34¾	
1,000	N. J. C. 1st M. B.	91¾	
3,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	69	
2,000	Hud Riv R. 1st M.	101⅛	
35	Bank St New-York.	106¾	
140	Bank of Commerce.	104	
30	Amer. Exch. Bank.	103¾	
50	Park Bank	101	
5	Metropolitan Bank.	107¾	
50	Fut. & Dro. Bank.	109	
150	Cary Imprmt. Co.	6¾	
120	Del. & Cal. C. Co.	107	
100	Penn. Coal Co.	73	
16	Pac. Mail St. Co.	70¾	
15	do	70¾	
75	do	71	
50	do	71	
50	do	71¾	
120	Cum. Coal Co.	17	
100	do	b30	17⅝
50	New-Jersey Zinc	5	
350	Chic. & R I RR	opg	79
100	do	b60	79
50	do	b30	78¾
10	do		78⅞
288	N. Y. C. & R		88
200	do		87⅞
200	do	b10	87⅞
250	do		87¾
150	do	s15	87¾
50	do	s30	87⅞
600	Erie R R		24⅝
25	do		24⅜
100	do	s3	24⅜
350	Hudson R. R.		31⅝
100	do	s10	31¾
250	do		31¾
128	do		31⅝
20	Third av. R.R.		107
108	Harlem Railroad		12
200	do	b30	12
100	do		11⅞
200	Harlem R. Preferred		23
200	Reading R.	s30	47
100	do	s3	47⅛
500	do	b60	47⅜
50	Mich. Central R.	s10	65
16	do		65
50	do	b30	65⅛
150	M S. & N. I. R.		25⅝
60	M. S. & N.I. p s.	b60	51⅜
200	do	s3	51¾
50	Panama R. R.	b30	110⅜
5	do		110⅝
225	do		110⅝
20	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		90⅜
50	do	b60	90⅜
50	do	b60	90⅜
250	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		44⅛
100	do	b10	44⅛
25	do		44⅜
100	do	b60	44⅜
235	Mil & Miss. R. R.		30⅛
50	do	s30	30⅜
200	Gardiner Gold Co.		1⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	90⅜	
1,000	Cal. State 7s, nb.	88⅜	
5,000	Missouri State 6s	84⅞	
5,000	do	84⅞	
2,000	Ill. Cen. RR Bds	90	
1,000	do	89⅞	
1,000	Hud Riv. 1st Mtg	101¾	
25,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bs	33	
40	Bank of Commerce.	104	
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	17	
25	Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	71¾	
15	N. Y. Central R R.	87¾	
150	do	s30	87⅞
100	Erie Railroad		24⅜
360	Hudson River R.R.		30⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R. R	b30	65
50	do	s3	65
10	Mich. Cen. & N. Ind. RR		25⅜
5	Panama R. R.		110
400	Harlem R. R.	b50	12
100	do		11⅞
25	Cleve. Col. & Cin. RR		93
50	Gal. & Chic. & R.		90
50	Chic. & R I. R. R.		78¾
100	do		78¾
100	do	b30	78¾
100	do	b60	78¾
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		30⅜

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000	Mis. S. 6 ₱ c. b.	82¾	
3 000	Cal. 7 ₱ c. b.	87¾	
1 000	La C. & M. R. 7s	31½	
3,000	M. & H. 1st m. 8s	26¾	
2 000	Sac. C. 10 p c. b.	74¾	
1,00	McCraken Co 6s.	60	
2,000	M. & H. 2d m. 7s.	42	
3,000	C. Wa'r. 8 ₱ c. b.	40	
Note	J. C Ha lock, $300	$100	
3,000	Sc C & L. Co. 6s.	2:	
2,000	C St P & F. d. L. 8s	15	
2,000	Mil. & H. 8s	82	
3,000	Wing City 6s.	35	
4,000	T'n of Ceresco 8s.	50¾	
2,000	Missouri 6s.	85	
$30	Pac. M. I. S. '58	43½	
1,000	Atlan. do '58	79	
25	Phenix Bank	107	
20	Artisans' Bank	74¾	
16	Am. Ex. Bank	103⅞	
10	Bk. of Commerce	104⅞	
40	F & C. B. of L hyp.	46	
40	Bulls Head Bk	85	
50	Park Bank	100⅝	
5	Artisan's Bank	80	
20	Excelsior Fire I. Co.	99¾	
30	do	99	
50	Lenox Fire Ins Co.	100¾	
59	La Cr. & Mil. R. Co.	8¾	

TUESDAY, May 18—P. M.

The telegraphic advices from the Quebec steamer and the newspaper files by the new Hamburg steamer *Austria*, at this port, (arrived this morning,) represent an improved trade in Cotton and in Grain, at London. The English Funds were higher, advancing, May 5, to 97¼@97⅜. Money was had in the loan market in London at 2½@2¼ ₱ cent, a fair demand having preceded the heavy payments of May 4. The exchange with Paris was slightly against London, and some parcels of Gold were being withdrawn from the Bank of England for transmission to the Continent. The Australian arrivals, however, were quite free, and a million sterling was known to be at sea. The French trade accounts are slightly better, but the reports are still of a dull tone from the manufacturing and vine districts, and Grain continued low. The French *Crédit Mobilier*, after making one half yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent. on the business of 1857, would pass the second dividend on account of the rebate on the value of the securities held at the close of the year. The nominal profits of the year were $1,431,000 on the capital of $12,000,000. The American Stock quotations from London were as follows on the Stock Exchange:

American Railways.	Closing.	Business.
Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., 1875	80 to 82	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875	82 to 84	
Do., do., free land, 1860	84 to 84	
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	12 to 10 dis.	11½ dis.
Michigan Cen. 8 ₱ c., con. '60	86 to 88	
Do., do., 1869	86 to 88	
Do. (sink'g fund), do., 1882	88 to 90	
Do., $100 shares	55 to 65	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana 7 ₱ ct. (sinking fund), 1885	60 to 64	
Do. $100 shares	20 to 25	
New-York Central, 6 ₱ cent. (sinking fund), 1883	82 to 84	82½ ⅛
Do., 7 ₱ cent., con. 1864	94 to 96	94
Do., $100 shares	80 to 82	
New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 ₱ cent., 1883	71 to 73	72
Do., $100 shares	23 to 25	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ₱ cent.	87 to 89	
2d mort. 6 ₱ ct. sterling	85 to 87	

In our own markets to-day there was nothing new in the rates or demand for Money. The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston mail closed steady at 109¾@109¾ on London; francs, 5.13¾@5.12½ on Paris. The scarcity of French bills continues to induce moderate shipments of Bullion. The steamer from Boston will take about $400,000 for New-York account. The Sub-Treasury Office forwarded $500,000 to St. Louis, and paid out here $147,622. The receipts of the day were $105,005. The balance is reduced to $5,083,449.

On the Stock Exchange, the morning dealings showed less spirit among the buyers than on yesterday, particularly on the Bond list, the sales of all descriptions being limited, though without change of prices. In Shares, there was a concession of ¼ ₱ cent. on New-York Central, Hudson River, and Rock Island, and ¼@¾ ₱ cent. on more of the other Railways, while Panama and Pacific Mail brought ¼@¼ ₱ cent. above Monday's sales. The same dull feeling obtained on the Street between the meetings of the Board of Brokers, and the effect in the afternoon was a further depression of prices, the general market closing rather heavy. New-York Central left off 87¼@⅜ as against 88@88½ yesterday; Erie, 24½; Hudson, 30½; Rock Island, 78¼@¾; Reading, 46¼@46⅝, and Missouri 84¼@⅞ ₱ cent. The Land Grants of the La Cross Company were an exception to the prevailing dullness, advancing in the morning to 32½, and at the Second Board to 33 ₱ cent. on out of town orders. The Illinois Central Bonds were also in request, on the improved quotation, to 84 sterling from London, and $50,000 were taken privately at 89¾ ₱ cent.

The absence of any considerable orders from without the Board, and of decided *Bull* support to the market within, were the chief characteristics of the business of Tuesday, as on Monday. Added to which was a slight inclination on the part of contract sellers to make something out of the disturbance to international quiet by the violent proceedings of the British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico. This affair, on a buoyant or even moderately speculative market, would scarcely excite notice, much less check the usual tendency to firmness in the funds in the months of May and June, but coming on a dull temper among the dealers on the Stock Exchange, it is turned, like most negative news, under such circumstances, to the account of the *Bears*. The gloomy weather to-day assisted the depression.

MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.
Rec. at P'ts	2,826,000	2,802,000	3,289,000	2,406,000	2,605,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,367,000	1,224,000	1,570,000	1,185,000	1,154,000
Ex. to France	337,000	354,000	443,000	359,000	250,000
Ex. to other F. P.	286,000	354,000	443,000	214,000	246,000
Total exports	1,990,000	1,932,000	2,456,000	1,758 000	1,650,000
Stock on hand	576,000	340,000	404,000	325,000	608,000
Of which during the past week, included in the above:					
Rec. at P'ts	51,000	23,000	45,000	40,000	44,000
Ex. to G. B.	28,000	29,000	33,000	21,000	28,000
Ex. to France	15,000	—	10,000	17,000	—
Ex. to other F. P.	5,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	11,000
Total exports	48,000	32,000	48,000	42,000	39,000

The receipts of the week are comparatively large, for this stage of the season, and the total to date is, for the first time since last Fall, ahead of the corresponding time in 1857, when the crop reached 2,940,000 bales. The stock on hand continues heavy; 575,000 bales against 340,000 same time last May, and a large amount of exchange has yet to be made against the shipments to Europe. Of the prospects of the young plant, Mr. WRIGHT'S circular of this week reports:

"Since my last, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi have risen again, but not to so great a height, taken together, as in their second rise. The Lower Mississippi will, therefore, continue too high for the remainder of this month to permit the existing crevasses to be stopped. Of course, the danger of a general inundation of the cotton lands cannot be considered as terminated, as the annual rise of the Missouri has not yet occurred. I must repeat my last remarks, that the damage so far is unimportant as bearing upon the whole crop. After frequent rains for a week past, the weather continues cool for the season, and whatever might have been said a month ago of the prospect of a *very forward crop* must now be revoked."

The holders of the overdue Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, (due in March last,) and of the Bonds to fall due on 20th inst, are requested to confer with the Mayor of the City, Mr. PRENTISS, now in New-York, at the office of MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 52 Exchange-place, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

STATE CANAL TRADE—RECEIPTS AT TIDE WATER.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Canal open	May 4.	May 6.	April 28.
Flour, bbls.	987	2,906	29 314
Wheat, bush.	5.760	93,136	420 464
Corn, bush.	6,710	19,030	46,711
Barley, bush.	12 018	26 026	114,924
Rye, bush.	12 018	3 553	49,185
Oats, bush.	22,466	42,644	139,861
Pork, bbls.	—	—	202
Beef, bbls.	—	79	1
Cheese, lbs.	—	68,500	25,300
Butter, lbs.	1,500	900	1,100
Lard, lbs.	1,000	—	209,400
Bacon, lbs.	—	—	96,100
Wool, lbs.	—	—	68,000

By the completion of the Virginia and East Tennessee railways, just effected between Bristol and Knoxville, a continuous railway communication has been opened between Memphis, Tennessee, and the great cities of the Atlantic seaboard, *viâ* Washington, Richmond, Lynchburg, and Knoxville.

An evening paper has the following in regard to the Chicago and Rock Island Company:

"There is much speculation at present upon the probability of a resumption of dividends by the Chicago and Rock Island Company in October next. The following may be of interest to those concerned:

The earnings of the Company for the months of January, February, March and April of the present year, amount to	$327,000
And the expenses	187.500
Net earnings	$139,500
The anticipated business of the whole year, predicated upon the proportion earned in these months in former years, is	$1,308,000
Expenses for 1858	692,520
Net earnings	$615,480
Interest on outstanding bonds	120,000
Leaving subject to dividend	$495,480

or about 8 ₱ cent. upon the whole capital stock.

The Company is free from floating debt, and, we understand, is in good condition as to its road-bed and rolling stock, and has due to it from the Mississippi Bridge $100,000, and a like sum from other roads."

Our own figures for the outstanding Bonds of the Company would make the interest charge for the year $101.640, instead of $120,000; say—

Original issue	$2,000,000
Converted	548,000
Outstanding at 7 ₱ cent	$1,454,000

And the Capital being only $5,248,000, the resulting balance to the Stock, after correcting the Interest item, would be nearer ten than eight ₱ cent.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,402 480	$1,625,573	$833,761
Previously Reported.	24,510,742	26,834 577	21,302,770
Since Jan. 1	$25 913,222	$27,460,080	$22,135,331

PHILADELPHIA BANKS—MAY 17, 1858.

Banks.	Loans	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulat'n.
Philadelphia	$3,107,290	$765,000	$1,556 100	$978,500
North America	2,554,178	1,169,713	1,885 526	234,003
Farm. & Mech.	3,561,013	1,327,443	2,833,111	343 630
Commercial	1,396,000	464,000	972 000	92 000
Mechanics'	1,702,905	536,051	1,177,818	132,465
N. Liberties	1,343,000	429